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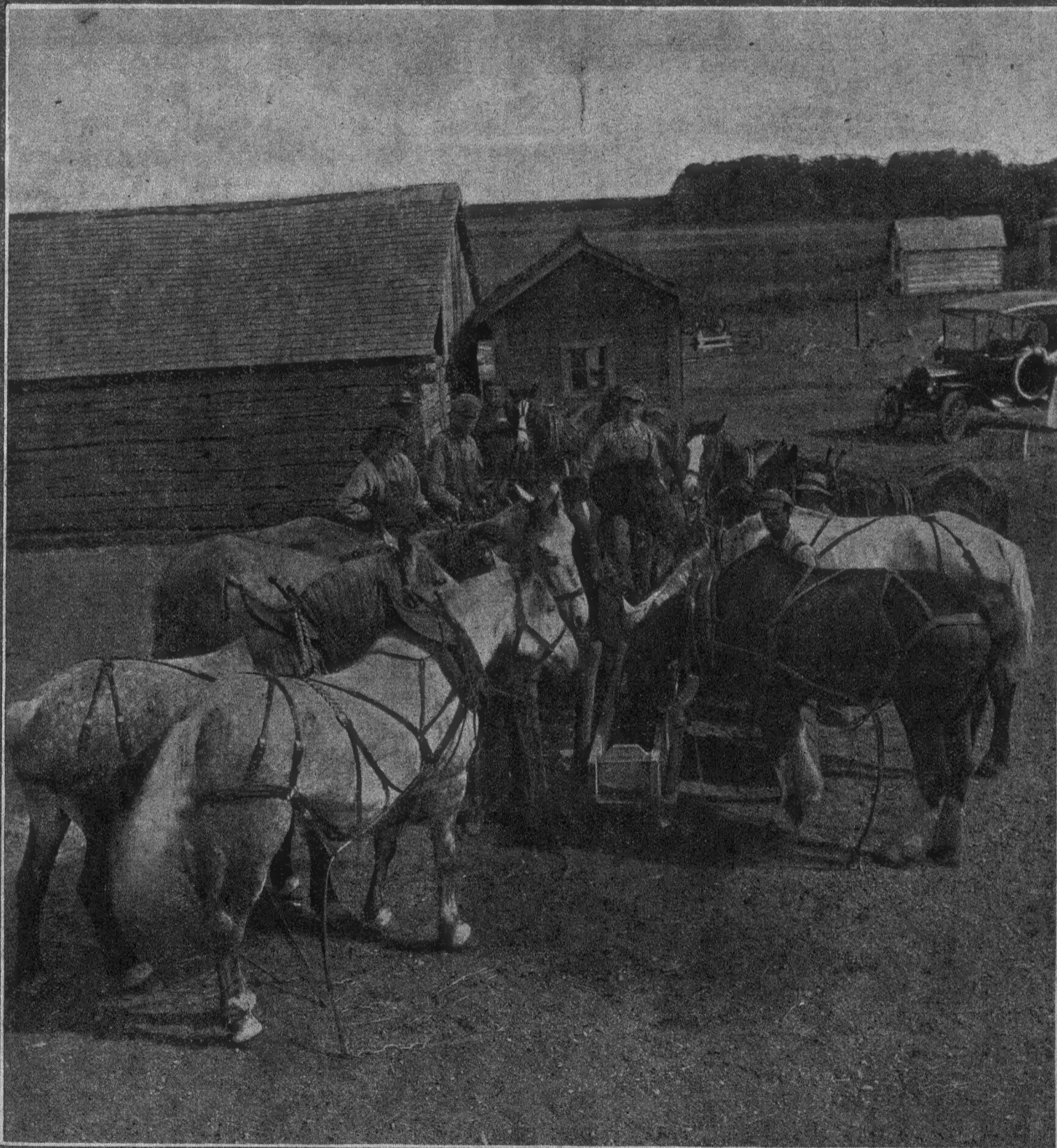
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

October 22, 1919

\$1.50 per Year



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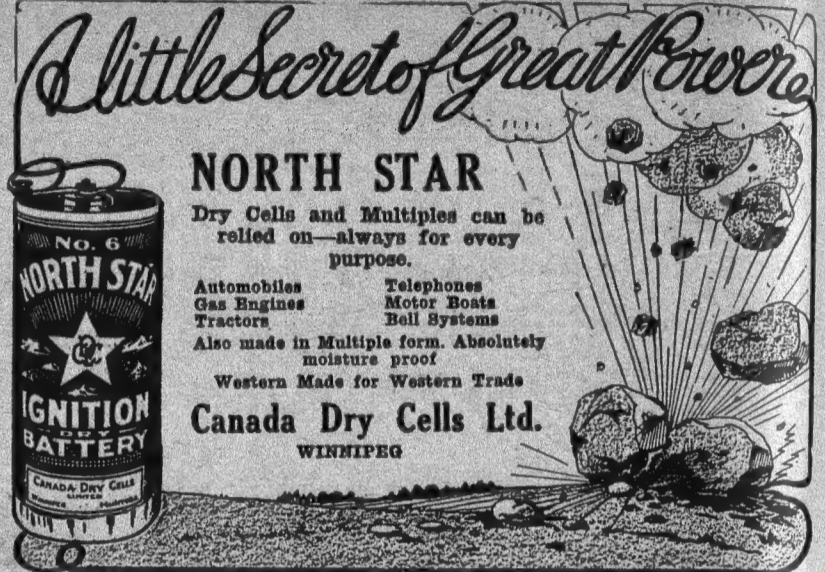
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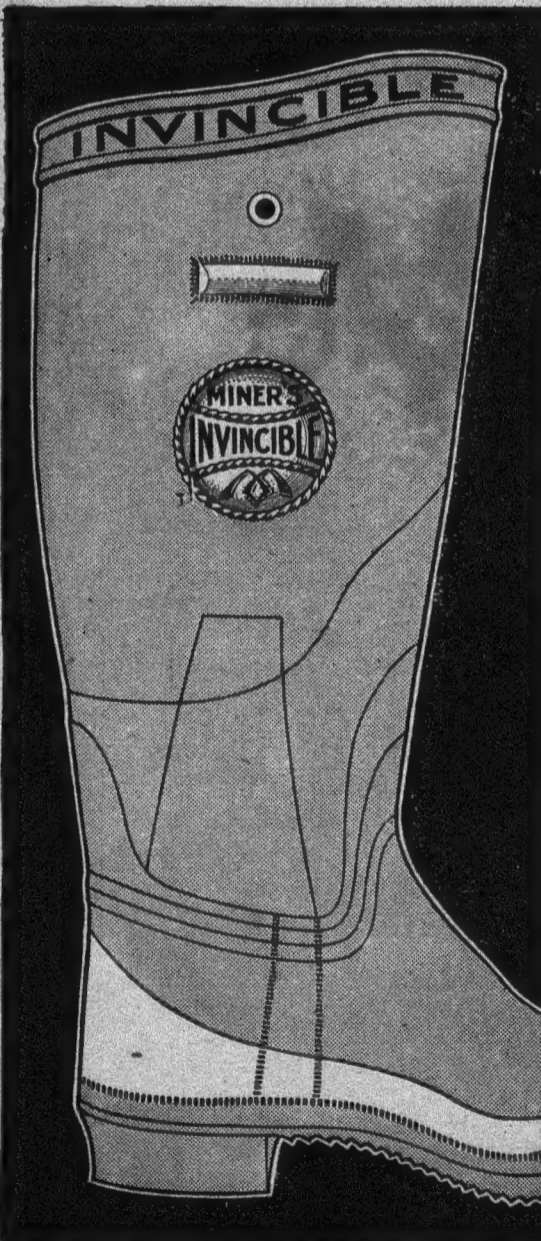
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The Miner Rubber Co., Limited. 2

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Grand Trunk Acquisition Debated—Ontario Elections Interfere With Session's Progress—By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., October 17.—Parliament has been more or less at cross-purposes this week. The government was anxious to have the Grand Trunk Pacific resolution and bill based thereon discussed, and succeeded in its purpose. In view of the election in Ontario, the ministerialists were anxious to avoid the prohibition bills and the opposition would just as soon have avoided talking railway because opposition to the Grand Trunk proposals would be interpreted in western Ontario, as knocking government ownership. In that part of Ontario, the success of the hydro-electric system has made the feeling in favor of government ownership strong. A little over a week ago, as a matter of fact, the House thought its business was about over. But this week there was a decided tendency to stall progress until the Ontario election and referendum results are known.

Good progress has been made, however, with the railway legislation. After two days of debate, the resolution which must always precede a money bill, was passed without a division, although the government had to overrule Liberal objections to going into committee on the matter on a vote of 58 to 38, figures which indicate the paucity of attendance this week. Today the debate on the second reading had just got nicely started when the House decided that it was tired and adjourned until Monday.

The opposition decision to fight the legislation was reached at a caucus held on Wednesday.

Liberals Oppose G.T.P. Acquisition

Liberal objectors to the immediate acquisition of the Grand Trunk system have been somewhat inclined to steer clear of the general question of nationalization of railways. They undoubtedly realize that public sentiment strongly favors such a course, and that thousands of Canadians sincerely hope that the government, having decided to acquire one railway system which is a reasonably good business proposition, the next step may be in the direction making a really good business move by acquiring the C.P.R. Liberals have based their objections more particularly on the ground that it is not expedient to rush such an important matter through the House at the close of a session which it was thought would be terminated before this. They think it would be better for parliament and the country to more thoroughly consider and digest the proposals made during the next three months, and to leave over the final disposition of the question until next session.

In support of this viewpoint they refer to the evidence given before the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Committee, by Sir Thomas White, in which the ex-minister of finance, who is, undoubtedly, more familiar with the financial position of the country than any other public man, impressed upon the committee, the seriousness of our financial commitments, and urged the exercise of caution in dealing with the demands made by the returned fighting men for additional financial assistance. Some of them appeared to be inclined

to the view that the government should take the same action in regard to the Grand Trunk, as has already been taken in connection with the G.T.P.—look after it temporarily through the medium of a receivership, until such time as the country has a better opportunity to figure out just where we are at in a financial sense. Others thought no harm would be done just to let the system drift into a receivership, but, on behalf of the government, it was pointed out that this would just suit the C.P.R., because the Grand Trunk would be put up at auction and would be bought in by its stronger rival, with the result that the national railway system would be deprived of branch lines in eastern Canada which it requires. Failing their acquirement it would be necessary to spend a couple of hundred millions on construction of branches, while rivals would remain as numerous as they are today.

The Railway Debate

The inadvisability of treating \$60,000,000 worth of four per cent. preference stock on the same basis as guaranteed debenture stock, was emphasized by Hon. W. S. Fielding, ex-minister of finance, who said, "A four per cent. stock guaranteed by the government of Canada, is par value in the English market under normal conditions. Of course, at present, under war finance, conditions are not normal, but this circumstance will have passed shortly, so that when we undertake to pay four per cent. on that stock which for two years has paid no dividends, we are practically giving it a par value, and people buying it today around 60 and advancing it to higher figures, are making an excellent speculation, and one which is perhaps natural under the circumstances."

Mr. Meighen, in reply, "We pay for these stocks just what they are worth. The arbitrators say these stocks are worth so much. We do not give cash for them but give a new certificate of four per cent., which in the market today could not possibly sell for one hundred or near one hundred. As to this stock, it is very likely that the fact of the government's guarantees upon it will add a little to its value, and to that extent the holders will be advantaged should they choose to sell."

Mr. Meighen added that the government would have much preferred to arbitrate this stock as well as the other preference and common stocks, but the Grand Trunk would not consent to negotiate on this basis. This observation caused D. D. McKenzie to remark that a company which comes to the government, cap in hand, should not be permitted to dictate terms.

The foregoing represents the developments on the first day of the discussion on the resolution. On Thursday, when consideration was resumed, Sir Thomas White, ex-minister of finance, broke his recent silence with a long speech, designed to furnish the general argument for debaters sitting to the right of the speaker. Hon. W. S. Fielding followed, with a similar purpose in view, for the Liberal side of the House. Sir Thomas supported the

Continued on page 54

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 22, 1919

A Good Investment

The time was when any Canadian government or municipality which needed money for a public enterprise naturally looked to Great Britain for the necessary funds. Our railways, public buildings and waterworks' systems were built with British money, and without it Canada could not have developed and progressed as she has. Today, the boot is on the other foot. Great Britain and some of the other European countries wish to borrow from Canada. They want this money, not for permanent investment, but to purchase food, clothing, lumber and other necessities of life. Any money that Canada advances they will spend in this country, taking, not the money but the Canadian products. Great Britain could pay for what she needs, but she is generously assisting France, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and other European countries that have been brought to starvation by the war, and she can only make purchases from this continent in countries which can give her credit. It is partly to meet this situation that the last Victory Loan is to be issued in Canada, commencing on October 27. The farmers of Canada, along with all other producers, are vitally concerned in the success of the loan because if the loan should fail it would be impossible to sell the surplus wheat crop and to finance the export of the products of Canadian factories, mines and forests. It is, therefore, up to every man and woman in Canada to subscribe every dollar he or she can to the new Victory Loan. By so doing, they will be helping to feed Europe and at the same time making possible the marketing of the Canadian crop. There is, however, nothing of charity about the loan. The interest is five-and-a-half per cent., which before the war would have been a very high rate for Canadian government security. It is possible that when the world gets settled down again to production money will become cheaper, and if that takes place Victory Bonds will increase in value, giving to the purchaser a profit in addition to the interest. The Victory Bonds bought a year ago at \$100 are today worth between \$103 and \$104, and interest. It is quite likely that the new issue will also increase in value. From every point of view the new Victory Loan is a good investment.

Reciprocity Pact Repealed

For some unknown and unaccountable reason the newspapers of Canada, generally, have only barely mentioned the fact that the United States Congress has repealed the Canadian Reciprocity Act. Few, in Canada, will soon forget the reciprocity election of 1911. Owing largely to the reception which the Grain Growers gave to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he toured the prairies in the summer of 1910, followed by the great "siege of Ottawa" in December of the same year, the reciprocity agreement with the United States was negotiated.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, and Hon. William Patterson, minister of customs, were sent to Washington, and succeeded in making reciprocity arrangements to be made effective by concurrent legislation. The legislation was enacted in the United States without a hitch. The reciprocity agreement was first announced in the Canadian House of Commons in January, 1911. Immediately upon its announcement it was received with favor by both political parties. Within a few days, however, the opposition party saw an opportunity by raising the loyalty cry to upset the

government and reject one of the greatest offers for mutual trade that has ever been presented to this country.

The election came on in September, with the result that the reciprocity agreement was defeated and the Conservative government returned to power. Since that time the reciprocity agreement has still remained upon the American statute books, and has been open for acceptance by the Canadian parliament at any time. Now, however, the offer is withdrawn and any further trade agreements with the United States must be negotiated from the beginning.

The repeal of the reciprocity agreement does not affect the existing free trade in wheat and wheat products, or free trade in potatoes, as these agreements went into effect under separate clauses in the American Tariff Act.

Canada can never become the nation which it is designed to become until the trade restrictions between Canada and the United States are largely removed. The great nation to the south of us is prepared to supply the great bulk of goods which we need to import, and at the same time purchase the great bulk of our exports. It is the natural direction for our trade to take, and our trade to the south has grown steadily despite the artificial handicaps. Greater freedom of trade with the United States would lower the cost of living in Canada and give us a wider range of natural and manufactured products. The only objection is the desire of our own protected industries to have the Canadian people and the Canadian market as far as possible to themselves, regardless of the cost to the consumer. But the tide is steadily setting towards the removal of trade restrictions. The educational work done by the organized farmers is bearing fruit in ripened public opinion. The day is not far distant when the trade barriers between Canada and the United States will be largely removed.

Ontario Election Fight

The province of Ontario is now in the throes of one of the most hotly contested elections in its history. There are more candidates nominated for the provincial legislature than ever before. The United Farmers of Ontario have 64 candidates in the field, and their organization is very hopeful of electing at least half of their candidates. Officials of the U.F.O. have declared that they do not desire to elect enough members to control the government, but to maintain a balance of power. The returns from the Ontario election were not available at the time The Guide went to press, but in next week's issue of our paper there will be a complete report of the result of the election, and also of whatever plans the new farmers' organization will, by that time, have made for their future activities.

Motherwell's Assiniboia Campaign

As the campaign in the Assiniboia by-election progresses, Mr. Motherwell and his friends are becoming steadily more bitter and more open in their charges against the Grain Growers. One of Mr. Motherwell's recent campaign advertisements contains the following gem:—

When you observe that the Grain Growers' political organization only promises that they will endeavor to obtain reforms in the administration of Canadian affairs that the Liberal party has been fighting for since Confederation, doesn't it look like the Grain Growers' party has been created to split the Liberal West?

The natural answer to this question is, that if the Liberal party has been working for these reforms since 1867, that is 52 years, and has accomplished practically nothing, isn't it time to give the organized farmers an opportunity? What does Mr. Motherwell say to this answer? Another charge is that the Grain Growers' party is "The most dare-devil act of political buccaneering ever attempted in Canada." In other words, the Grain Growers are political pirates according to Mr. Motherwell and his friends. There is a certain amount of truth in this statement as the Grain Growers' organization has practically declared war upon both the old political parties. They should have done it long before they did. It is to be hoped that the organized farmers will continue their political buccaneering until both the old parties are forced to give the people a square deal.

The Estevan Mercury, in its support of Mr. Motherwell, is developing numerous signs of journalistic insanity.

This remarkable journal declares that the Grain Growers' political movement in Assiniboia in the beginning "had all the appearance of a conspiracy with the thumb mark of Jim Calder on every page." It must be a most remarkable quality of spectacles through which the editor of the Estevan Mercury views the Grain Growers' movement, if he sees anything resembling hide-bound party politics in control of it. Mr. Motherwell, as the first president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, should have been the first man to support the organized farmers in their demand for political emancipation, instead of that he has become the first man to attempt to keep the farmers under the thumb of the old political party.

Milling and Baking Tests

On another page of this issue we publish the official report of Dr. F. J. Birchard, chief chemist of the Dominion government grain research laboratory, Winnipeg, on the milling and baking values of six grades of wheat from this year's crop. The outstanding feature of the report is that the baking value of No. 6 wheat is practically equal to that of No. 1 Northern. The figures given by Dr. Birchard's official report should be of great value in determining the relative market values of the various grades of our western Canadian wheat.

Investigations made by Prof. Harcourt, of Guelph Agricultural College, Ontario, and Dr. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, in years past, have demonstrated that the spread in the market prices of wheat are too wide, and that the farmer has not been getting the actual milling value for his wheat of the lower grades. The results of Dr. Birchard's tests fully bear out the conclusions arrived at by the other two chemists.

The milling results obtained by Dr. Birchard, as he points out, are from a small experimental mill, and will not be identical with those obtained in the larger mills. They should, however, bear a direct relation to the commercial results which would naturally be somewhat higher, due to more efficient equipment.

The Dominion government grain laboratory in Winnipeg is specially designed to secure the most accurate information on milling and baking values of wheat, and this information should be used by the Inspection Department, the Standards Board, and the Canadian Wheat Board, in fixing grades and values on Canadian wheat. Up to the present time comparatively little use, com-

mercially, has been made of the results secured from Dr. Birchard's laboratory. It is to be hoped that it will be further developed and be used more fully in the future, at any rate, to give the farmers the utmost financial return to which their wheat is entitled.

Income Tax Prosecution

Press reports announce that the Dominion Department of Finance have recently prosecuted several men in eastern Canada for failing to make their income tax returns for 1917. One man was fined \$600, and in addition will yet have to make out his returns and pay his regular tax. It is pleasing to note that the federal department of finance is at last beginning to make some slight effort to administer the income tax as it should be administered. It is quite apparent to anyone who looks over the returns of the first year's operation of the income tax, that there are thousands who have evaded the tax. It is the most natural thing in the world for many people to dodge their taxes as far as possible. But if a systematic organization is developed there will be few who will escape paying their legitimate tax. The high wages being paid in Canada and the steady increase in savings bank deposits indicate that the income tax can be made to produce an enormous revenue. There never was a time in the history of Canada when revenue was needed as it is today. This matter of borrowing cannot continue indefinitely. We must eventually pay our bills. It is to be hoped that the Dominion department of finance will become thoroughly aroused, and will secure the money which the income tax should provide.

Canadian Products Improving

At a session of the Board of Commerce, held in Toronto recently, the manager of the clothing department of the Robert Simpson Company stated that Canadian cloth was now of better quality than English cloth, and was rapidly taking the place of the English product. It will be a pleasure to Canadians

generally to know that the products of Canadian factories are improving in quality. The natural question which immediately follows is, why is the tariff duty levied on English cloth not reduced or abolished. It is admitted that Canadian factories have now reached the place where they can produce goods of equal quality, and certainly the investigations by the cost of living commission shows that their profits are abundant. They should, therefore, not need further protection from English woolen goods. The tariff tax on British woolen goods should be removed at the next session of Parliament and afford some competition with our own Canadian manufacturers. There is no doubt that they can hold their own very comfortably against British competition, though their profits may be reduced, which will be decidedly in the interests of the nation generally.

Boots And Shoes

The Board of Commerce has been busily engaged investigating the retailers' profits on boots and shoes. They have found it to be a fairly regular practice on the part of retailers to sell the better grade of boots and shoes at practically 50 per cent. more than they pay for them, which seems a pretty high margin of profit. In some cases the gross margin of profit is even greater than 50 per cent. If the manufacturer and wholesaler are making anything like the same profit out of boots and shoes it can readily be understood why the consumer is being gouged so unmercifully in the purchase of his foot requirements. It is to be hoped the Board of Commerce will go right through and investigate the boot and shoe business right back to the tanner, and if they can do anything to bring down the price of boots and shoes to the consumer they will have earned the gratitude of the people of Canada.

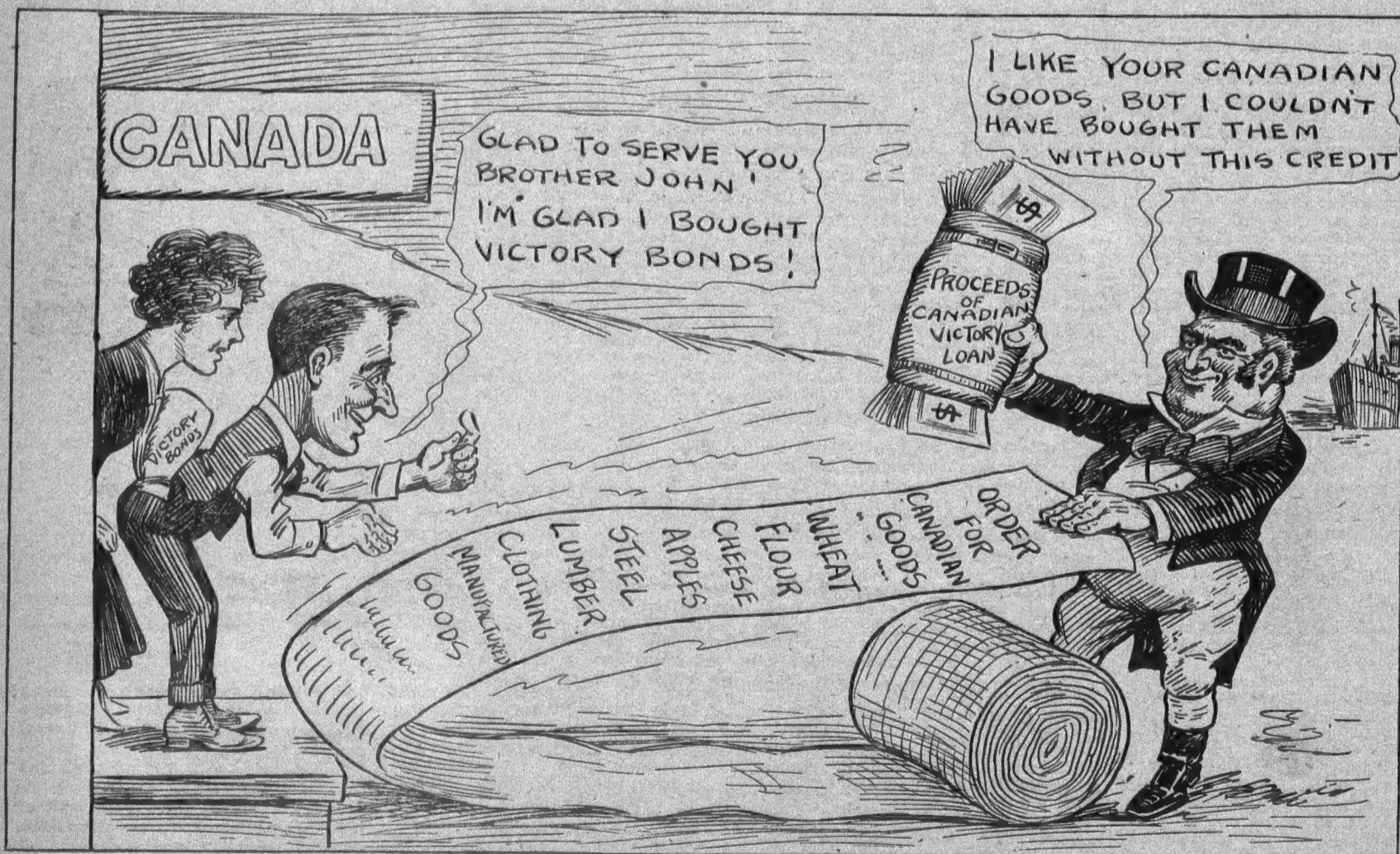
While the Board of Commerce is investigating all these prices it would be reasonable to expect they would investigate also the effect of the protective tariff on high prices. Canadian boot and shoe manufac-

turers enjoy the protection of a 30 per cent customs duty against the competition of American boot and shoe manufacturers. With the profit that our own manufacturers are making there certainly is no need of such protection. Boot and shoe manufacturers in the United States are, like the Canadian manufacturers, getting every last cent they can for their product. They are paying as high wages and just as high prices for their raw materials. There is no reason why the Canadian manufacturers should not compete successfully with the American. If the duty were removed from American boots and shoes it would have a tendency to lower the price to the consumer in Canada, and certainly would not drive any of our own manufacturers out of business. Here is a field of investigation in which the Board of Commerce can perform a very useful function.

Down in the maritime provinces all the old employees of the Intercolonial Railway now have on their uniforms the magic letters, "C.N.R." They don't like it a bit. The fact that it stands for Canadian National Railways does not make them any more friendly towards these new letters because it still reminds them of our old friends, Bill and Dan, and their extraordinary railway manoeuvres.

The farmers political star is in the ascendant. Within a few days they will have elected a large number of members to the Ontario legislature, and four new members to the House of Commons. Good leadership and wise action will increase their strength year by year.

Mr. Motherwell, and his friends, have described the Grain Growers as political pirates. We presume that Mr. Motherwell is looking ahead to seeing some political scalps from the old partisan leaders (including W.R.M.) dangling at the belts of the organized farmers' candidates within the next few days. If this is Mr. Motherwell's idea of a political pirate we need a lot more of them in Canada.



When the Victory Loan is a Success



"Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."—Prov. xxvii, 22.



shine and a red and yellow gown to wear on feast days.

For many moons they had lived at peace with their neighbors, having, indeed, little to do with them except when they fared forth to a neighboring market in search of a fan, for they grew their own rice and tea, and with the exception of fans all the necessities of life were sold in their own market place. Their chop-suey joint was a delight to gourmards, their tea merchant supplied them with green and black teas fresh from his gardens outside the city, their rice dealer shovelled out a brand that needed no raisins to make it palatable, their seller of silks and sandals was prepared to clothe them in purple and fine linen from tip to toe for the price of a tael of silver, and their laundryman starched their gowns to such a startling stiffness that it was absolutely impossible to get them on. But of fans there was not one to be bought in the market place.

Now the Lord High Muckamuck of the city rejoiced in the name of Fou Hu Yun. His position corresponded to that of our mayor, and he occupied it because he could eat more rice at a sitting than could anyone else in the city. Fou Hu Yun loved his city and it grieved him sore to see his people go to neighboring towns to buy fans. Many a time and oft, as he pillowed his head at night on his block of wood after the fashion of his country, did he rack his brains for a scheme to lure a fan-maker to his city, but in vain, for an idea never found lodgement within his cerebrum.

About this time there arrived in the city a gentle grafter who desired speech with its rulers. His robe was of sky blue silk with dragons wrought thereon in thread of gold and his queue was four feet long. He was evidently a big bug, so the Lord High Muckamuck called together his merchant princes, the owner of the chop-suey joint, and the tea merchant, and the rice dealer, and the laundryman, and the seller of silks and sandals, all these called he to meet with him and to hear the spell of the stranger, for they were his councillors.

And when they had been given tea and were squatting on the floor of the council hall, the boy in blue arose and said: "Muck-a-hoya, muck-a-hoya! May the sun ever shine on your celestial countenance with increasing ferocity, and may rice drop down on your doorstep from the clouds. Hear what I have to say and give ear to my little scheme and so shall great prosperity come to your city.

"First, you must build a great wall about your city so that no one can enter save at one gate only. And on that gate you must set a guard, who will see that nothing is brought into the city than can be bought inside. Then shall your merchants be able to set the price of their wares much higher than they now are and so advance the wages of their servants. Then shall your city come into a golden age, for everyone will be receiving much more than they do at this present."

And the Lord High Muckamuck and all the merchant princes cried "Atta-boy!" and clapped their hands.

And the friend of the people spake farther and said: "May you always have plenty of lard for your hair, O Children of the Morning. Here's where I come in. I am Blue Moon, a fan-

maker, and I have heard that in all your beautiful city there is not a fan for sale. Now your burg is a lemon from a fan-makers' standpoint. The wood for the handles must be carried 17 li on the backs of coolies whose feet will be cut on your rotten roads, and paper here costs eight cash a chih, whereas in the towns nearer the coast it sets you back less than half that amount. Nevertheless, if you will build this wall and so permit no one to bring fans into the city from other markets, I will set up a fan factory in this place so that no hand in all the city need go fanless."

And the merchant princes were pleased with his words and cried: "Hear him, hear him!"

Now while yet the stranger was speaking the face of Fou Hu Yun did suddenly light up like a Chinese lantern, for at last his problem was beginning to solve itself, and he pictured his people equipped with fans from the yammering babe in arms to the doddering grandfather in the chimney corner.

And when Blue Moon had made an end of speaking Fou Hu Yun arose and thanked him in the name of his city. With many words did he thank him, calling down blessings upon the bones of his ancestors and in general, slathering him with soft soap. And he caused his cook to prepare a bowl of soup for his guest made from the gizzards of young frogs, and presented him with a free site for his fan factory.

And on the morrow Fou Hu Yun called together a great meeting of all the workmen of the city, and he showed unto them his plan for increasing their prosperity by building a wall about the city. With words of great length did he harangue the crowd, and quoted statistics enough to sink a ship. And when he had ceased speaking the workmen threw their slippers into the air and hugged every man his neighbor. And Hop Sam Quick, the head of the labor union, answered and said: "May your great grandfather always have plenty of rice. O Lord High Muckamuck! Your idea of higher wages sounds like a hot one in the ears of your servants. So up with the wall, and to heck with poverty." And all the people nodded their pigtailed and said: "Ki-yi, ki-yi!"

So they built a great wall about the city. Of stones and mortar did they build it and left no opening save one gate only. And at that gate they set on guard One Lung, a Chink noted for the hideousness of his yells. Him they equipped with horns and painted his face horribly so that he should discourage peddlars from entering the city. And there was nothing allowed to come in through the gate that could be bought inside, according to the advice of Blue Moon, the fan-maker.

And when the wall had been completed Yo Nigh, the owner of the chop-suey joint called unto him his faithful servants and said: "Today is a new order ushered into our city, O Slant-eyed Tetes de Perruques, an era of prosperity. Now that the wall has been built to prevent rogues from stealing the trade of honest men I have increased the price of chop-suey from seven cash to 14 a bowl, so that your pay envelopes may be made more copious. No longer are your wages 100

cash a week, but 150." And they bowed their heads to the ground and thanked him and went their way back to the dining-room with joy to soak the public.

Likewise instructed Fang Quay a Gong, the rice dealer, his servants, that they should straightway charge two candareen for a sheng of rice that had formerly cost but one, and to their great delight he boosted the wages of his men from two-and-a-half mace (320 cash) a month to one tiao (480 cash).

And so also did Hu Chaw, the tea merchant, and Sing Sing, the seller

of silks and sandals, and Jim Lee, the laundryman. All of them doubled the prices of their wares and increased the emolument of their servants 50 per cent. And great joy was upon all the city for never had so much money been handled by the common people, and the workmen builded a great bonfire in honor of Fou Hu Yun, under whom the city had achieved such great prosperity.

Now in all the city there was no heart so glad as that of Fou Hu Yun on the day when the wages of his people soared. For he wished that his people might be the happiest in all the land, and with their increasing wages it looked as though they were all headed for Easy Street. Every morning he patted himself on the back and offered up thanksgiving at his favorite pagoda for that the gods had seen fit to bless the people of his city while he was in office.

But after a time he began to be troubled. For things were not panning out right. Prosperity had come to his city, but to the few rather than to the many. The merchants waxed wealthy, built them fine houses and dressed in silks of wondrous hues. But the workmen seemed to be getting it in the neck. While the strings of cash they received at the end of each month would break the back of a camel, yet seemed they hard put to keep the table supplied with the necessities.

First, they sold their family pigs. Then to buy rice sold they their silken gowns that they had for feast days. The fan-maker folded up his fans and hung out three little balls above his door and a rushing business ensued. In the evenings after work the sovereign voters carried in the chaffing dishes, salad forks and other nick-nacks left over from the wedding day and exchanged them for filthy lure, but still they were unable to make ends meet. There was something fishy about the whole business but Fou Hu Yun was no Sherlock Holmes.

Now about this time there arose one Sum Sens, who set up a soap box in the market place and said: "How long shall we go on half-rations, O Crossop-

terygian Gan-oids, when our wages might buy us food a-plenty if we but throw open our gates and go out where rice may be had for one candareen a sheng instead of two as we pay at this present, and where the cost of tea is a mere bag of shells?"

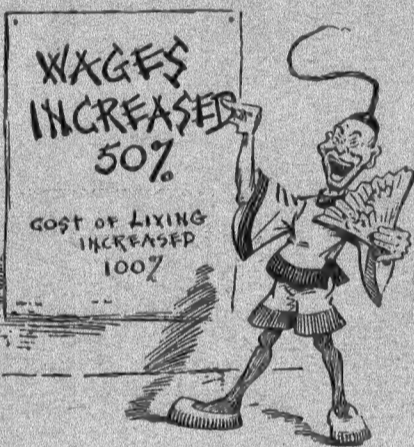
But the people would not heed his counsels. "Fool!" said they to him, "Are not our wages barely enough to support life now? And if we allow other wares to come into the city shall we not thereby cut ourselves off from the wages we now receive?"

And they stoned him with great stones so that he died.

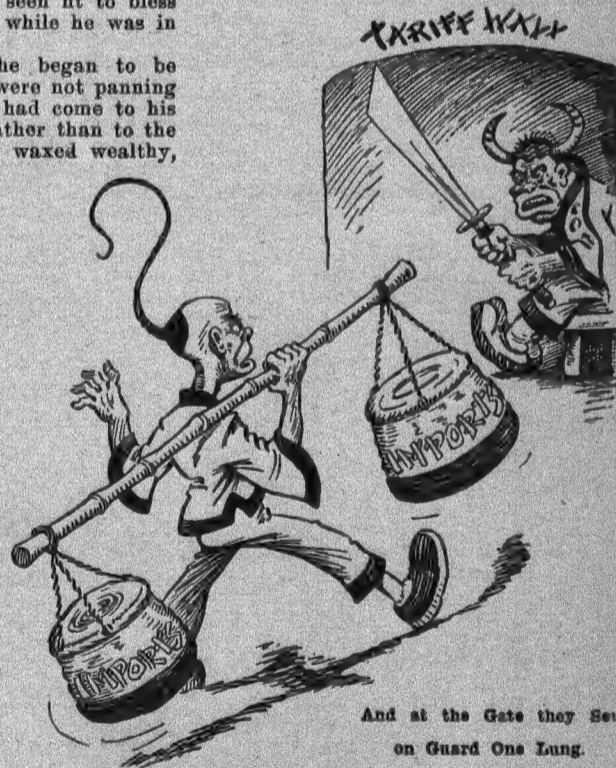
As time went on the merchants grew more and more in wealth. They went about in rickshaws and bathed in Florida water. But the masses grew more and more destitute. Some even ate the rice that was in the vessels on the graves of their ancestors, for in no other way could they keep soul and body on speaking terms. But the wages of the people had never been higher. And when the merchants saw the destitution of their servants they said one to another: "The lower classes must, indeed, be vastly improvident. They are not capable of managing their own affairs. Let us, therefore, offer them their rice if they will sell themselves to us as slaves."

And when they had made this generous offer the people accepted. For, said they, it is better that we eat the rice of bondage than starve as free men. So they sold themselves as slaves.

Now all this was a source of great distress to Fou Hu Yun, the Lord High Muckamuck, for to achieve prosperity within a wall seemed as easy as rolling off a log. Many nights did he lie awake lost in perplexity at the impoverishment of his subjects by the granting of higher wages. Thin and gaunt did he become and his pigtail



All of them Doubled the Price of their Wares and Increased the Emolument of their Servants 50 Per Cent.



And at the Gate they Set on Guard One Lung.

lost its lustre, for he neglected to grease it. And on the day that his people sold themselves into slavery he uttered a piercing yell, bit a corner off his doorstep, and with foam-flecked lips and eyes slanting at an angle of 45 degrees, he rushed through the gate of the city and cantered away northwards in the direction of Siberia.

Moral—You can fool most of the people most of the time

Bucking the Milk Trust

How the Dairymen of the Fraser Valley Cut Out the Middleman and Saved a Million Dollars—By

H. Higginbotham

IN the two and a half years that the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association has been at work it is estimated that the association has saved its 1,400 members just \$1,000,000 which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of the middleman, or have been wasted by inefficient methods and overlapping distribution. This amount is not a guess, but a careful estimate by the secretary-treasurer of the association, W. Park.

What this association has done for the dairyman in the fertile bottom lands of the Fraser Valley, lying between Chilliwack and Vancouver, is one of the most striking examples of successful co-operation among farmers that can be found in Canada today. During the past summer, say the producers, the association has brought them 25 cents per pound butter fat more than they could have got had the association not been in existence. In 1918 more than 2,000,000 lbs. of butter fat were handled through the association, and this year's total will be considerably larger.

Wonderful Progress

The progress made by the association in the last 30 months is nothing short of wonderful. Discussing the present status of this lusty young organization, H. W. Vanderhoof, a member of the executive said:—

"Our association at the present time controls the local manufacture of butter and cheese practically entirely, while we have now 65 per cent of the retail milk business of Vancouver in our hands. We have displaced the capital of the middlemen with our own capital, and we are able to give to the consuming public of Vancouver their milk at a price which is considerably less than any other coast city. Not only that, we have stabilized the whole business because we are attempting to do business in a sane and safe way. Our milk distributing plant in Vancouver is being remodelled, and in a short time it will have sufficient capacity to handle practically the whole of the retail business in the city. In the first few months' operation of the retail distribution plant in Vancouver, we have, besides writing off a considerable amount for depreciation, been able to make a substantial profit which will go towards retiring the investment. And as time goes on we will be able to further narrow the margin between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer. That has been our goal from start and still is. So far as the middlemen still in business are concerned it is just a question as to how long they will be able to stand the margin being constantly reduced."

"Of course our association has had to face a good deal of misrepresentation at the hands of our enemies and some of this misrepresentation was believed by the public. However, the public had to be educated just in the same way that our own producers had to be educated at the start. In the way our association is handling the product, we are able to divert any surplus over night into a new market, thus eliminating waste and maintaining the price to the producer. Our milk, of course, has the following markets: whole milk, condensed milk, ice cream, butter and cheese. We are now the main factor in all the markets with the exception of the condensed milk, which we have not been able to enter as yet owing to the fact that condenseries involve a very heavy investment of capital and we have been able to get a fairly commensurate price from the condenseries because we control the supply. However, the price at the condenseries is not yet what it should be, mainly

because Ontario is not organized and Ontario, being a large producing province, and having several condenseries, really sets the price on condensed milk in Canada. The price that we are able to get from the condenseries at the coast is therefore based on the price of condensing milk in Ontario, plus half the freight from Ontario to the Pacific. "In twelve months time we will probably be handling 90 per cent of the city milk distribution in Vancouver. By that time we hope to have a utility plant just outside the city where we can handle by-products, such as skim milk, to the best advantage."

Organization Was Not Easy

This association grew out of a Milk and Cream Shippers' Association, which was carrying on work along the same line as the U.F.A. Milk and Cream Committee is doing in Alberta at the present time. The agitation for improved conditions among the dairymen supplying the Vancouver market began to take definite shape in 1912, and in 1913 a charter was secured from the provincial government to incorporate the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. At that time Vancouver was not going very far afield for milk, and Chilliwack was not supplying any milk to the Vancouver market. The electric railway which placed Chilliwack within three hours of Vancouver made a very great difference and immediately placed the producers at Chilliwack, 75 miles away, in competition with those around Vancouver. This brought home to the producers near Vancouver very forcibly the fact that they could not expect to hold the high milk market for themselves unless they were willing to meet the competition of men who were able to ship from a distance.

Attempts to complete the organization were not very successful, and after a short time the promoters decided that the majority of producers were not

quite ready for such an organization. It was necessary to "let the shoe pinch" a little more, before the farmers were ready to organize. In 1916 a second attempt was made to get the organization on its feet, and this time with not much better success than the first time. Finally, in the spring of 1917 a third attempt was made, and this time the conditions were ripe for success.

Owing to the war conditions, costs of milk production had been steadily increasing and with the return of spring, the milk companies were preparing to lower prices to the producers. Notices had been sent out that the price of milk would be 55 cents per lb. butter fat, commencing with June 1, the season of flush production. The winter and spring prices had not been remunerative, and the producers, who had been as slow to turn as the proverbial worm, were at last aroused into action. Meetings were held in all the principal centres throughout the Fraser Valley and the producers were asked to sign a contract to ship their milk for one year to their own association, being given the assurance that they would not be held to their contracts unless 75 per cent of the milk produced in the Fraser Valley was contracted to the association. The campaign was successful, and the required amount of milk was signed up, although it afterwards turned out that there was more milk in the Valley than had been estimated.

Armed with these contracts, the five provisional directors of the association interviewed the milk companies and instead of 55 cents they secured 65 cents per lb. butter fat. This practical demonstration of what co-operation could accomplish turned the scale, and farmers began to flock into the association unsolicited.

At the start producers were asked to sign contracts for one year, and to take stock on a can basis. Subsequently

they were asked to sign three year contracts and were simply assessed on the amount of butter fat they had shipped during the year. On the amount of milk signed up at the start, the shares at \$50 per can gave them a capital of \$140,000. Today the capital is \$350,000.

The association has been very fortunate in having some able and far sighted leaders. Both the present premier of British Columbia, Hon. John Oliver, and the present minister of agriculture, Hon. J. D. Barrow, were on the first board of directors, both being farmers chiefly engaged in dairying. Mr. Oliver at East Delta and Mr. Barrow at Chilliwack. The other three directors were J. W. Berry of Langley Prairie, who is now the president of the organization; H. W. Vanderhoof of Huntingdon, who is one of the most active members of the executive at the present time; and W. J. Park of Pitmeadows, who has held the office of secretary-treasurer since the commencement.

The association's early efforts at financing a large business did not meet with any better support from the banks than some other farmers' companies have met. The first loans they secured at the bank were secured on the farmers' notes, on which the banks would only loan 50 cents on the dollar.

Later on they secured a credit at the bank of \$10,000. The association's business was growing very rapidly and much larger credit soon became necessary. The officers of the association went to the bank and asked for \$150,000, offering farmers' notes as security. They were met with a refusal. "You know the bank's rules," stated the manager, and he offered to loan up to 50 per cent of the value of the notes.

The officers of the association believed that they were entitled to the credit and they appealed to the higher officials of the bank and found there a business man with some faith in farmers' organizations, with the result that the credit was forthcoming to the full extent of the notes. At the present time the organization has one-half million dollars invested.

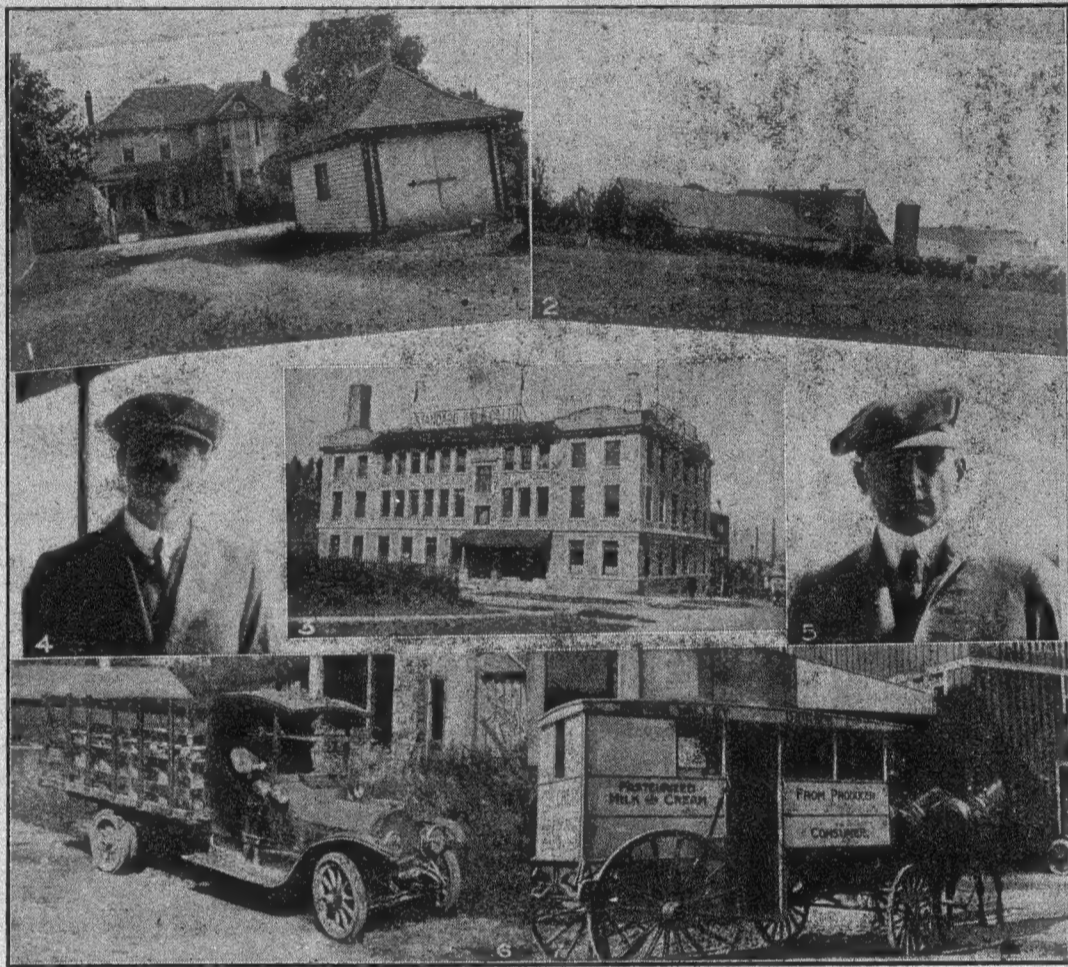
Ten per cent of the paid-up capital goes into what is called a redemption fund, out of which at any time any member who is going out of the dairy business may receive the full value for his shares which he turns in to the association, plus six per cent interest on his money. This fund was started mainly for renters, of whom there are a fairly large number among the dairymen and who might at any time be obliged to sell out. It has been an important factor in getting the support of these men. Up to the present time, however, there has been more than enough demand for stock from prospective new shareholders to redeem all the shares turned in to the association without drawing upon the redemption fund.

The Middlemen's Fight

Before the Fraser Valley organization entered the field there were 20 milk distributing companies in Vancouver. These distributors did not give in without a struggle. At one time they attempted to bring in milk from the United States in an effort to wreck the producers' organization, but the producers at Bellingham, Wash., are well organized themselves and when the heads of the Fraser Valley organization explained the situation to them, the Vancouver distributors found that there was "nothing doing" in that quarter.

Middlemen declared that the farmers' association was nothing more nor less than a combine to bleed the consumer.

Continued on Page 38



Illustrating Some of the Activities of the Fraser Valley Dairymen.

1.—Farm house of J. W. Berry, President, Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. 2.—Buildings on a Fraser Valley dairy farm. 3.—One of the large milk plants in Vancouver taken over by the company. 4.—W. Park; and 5.—H. W. Vanderhoof, two of the mainstays of the association. 6.—Collecting milk near Vancouver. 7.—One of the 47 rigs used in delivering milk to consumers in Vancouver.

Co-operative Livestock Shipping

THIS is a story of devotion—of a few men's devotion to an idea and of the benefits which a community is reaping from the high-hearted courage and firmness of conviction which these men displayed in following their purpose.

It is a very plain tale of ability, foresight and public spirit directed in improving conditions in a little Saskatchewan village. The prairies are dotted with towns facing the same problem as Lashburn, and champions of the same idea of co-operation are everywhere quietly but effectively working, so there is nothing novel about this story. But it is an index to the trend of events and an encouraging example to those co-operative organizations which are struggling through their difficult days.

In 1903 the Barr Colony came into existence. Two thousand Englishmen, under the guidance of Lloyd and Barr left their homeland in search of plenty. Plenty of disillusionment was what they mostly got. Some of the early tales of that colony read like De Soto's quest for the fountain of perpetual youth. But the north Saskatchewan valley is a more inhospitable clime for dreams than De Soto's Florida, and many fine theories found a frozen grave that first winter. After a year the colony had no cohesion whatever—it was just like any other settlement, without a common purpose or common direction. For ten years each man pulled in single harness. Then the co-operative idea began to take hold throughout the West and Lashburn fell into line.

It must be apparent that from the very first, one advantage which any concerted action in this locality would enjoy, would be the common descent of the inhabitants. Today, 60 per cent. of the people in this community are of the original Barr colony, and a goodly portion of those who have come since are English. The war has bound them even more tightly together, and their war recruiting is a source of great local pride. In this section of the country a Winnipegger is regarded as an alien, an American as an intruder, a European is a suspect, and a German just isn't. This sort of unity is a promising augury for the success of a co-operative enterprise.

The First Venture

About 1913 a few local exponents of the co-operative idea foregathered to discuss their common grudge—the high price of sugar. Local merchants wanted \$8.50 per 100 pounds. After the farmers had aired their views, appointed a committee and made investigation, they discovered they could buy a car load and retail it among themselves, all charges paid, for \$7.85. A subscribers' list was forthwith made up and the car ordered. The leaders in this heresy had neither office nor store, so they paid an implement man a commission for handling the car. Naturally, they found themselves the objects of all kinds of criticism; they were styled well-meaning simpletons by some and dangerous rogues by others. The bank manager poked good-humored fun at fellows who would commit such a blunder as to order a car without a bank account on which to draw for payment when it arrived. But rougher than that was the attitude of the local mer-

How Lashburn Farmers Added One-and-a-half cents to the Price of Cattle—By P. M. Abel

chants who were able to open their hearts to an over-charged public and sell for \$7.75.

It is a lasting credit to the subscribers that they stuck. They paid the ten extra cents asked for by the farmers' organization because it was so apparent that their activity had awakened the conscience of the private dealer—a very drowsy conscience that abhorred alarms, and which was likely to slumber again when that car of sugar was forgotten.

"Did you ever hear about George Collins' car of sugar?" Talk to any co-operative manager in that corner of Saskatchewan about the loyalty of his own disciples and invariably he will commence his story with that question, for Lashburn farmers made history by their steadfastness on this occasion.

For some months the farmers' committee worked in this way, handling first one commodity then another. The bank manager commenced to flirt with them and the implement dealer began to see the seed of power in this thing. But it took grit to persevere against the stiff opposition which unfriendly interests raised, and a great deal of unselfish labor was demanded from the men who fostered the new organization.

Now, it is just conceivable that a private dealer concerned in the promotion of such an unorthodox enterprise as a co-operative society might be anxious to keep the business within bounds. The best fellow in the world might feel that a rapid growth might take the business out of his hands, while an affair of modest proportions might remain a continual source of revenue.

So from among their number they chose one who would devote his whole time to the furtherance of the scheme. This decision was arrived at in the early spring and as the man who accepted the position would have to give up supervision of his seedling, and subsequent season of labor, bidders for the place were scarce. A man whose hands are clean and whose heart is in partnership with his head is a rare find but they got one in the person of George Collins, and hands, head and heart went into the extension of the co-operative business, until it has become one of the most successful in the province.

In a Livestock Country

At an early date it became evident that the most promising prospects for the development of co-operation lay in the direction of marketing livestock. The rolling plains which slope northward to the North Saskatchewan are plentifully treed and watered. Their northerly location favors the growth of coarse grains rather than extensive wheat culture, so this is an ideal mixed farming country, and methods of stock marketing are of vital importance to its inhabitants. Up to 1915 most of the cattle disposed of went through the hands of private dealers who scoured the country with buggy or car, and usually made their valuation of an animal from the seat so that a refusal saved the trouble of climbing in again. The dealers could afford to be independent as there was no competition. In four years time the Wilton Co-operative Trading As-

sociation, as the farmers have styled their company, has so completely reversed the situation, that today most livestock shipped out of Lashburn goes through its hands.

There are no big farms or ranching outfits in the country tributary to this town. While the methods and achievements of big companies in the farming business attract, still it cannot be denied they do not make for good community life. There is no spectacle in all our agricultural development of which we should be less proud than a collection of big farm units, each with a summer population of one family, a dozen mule skinnners and a Chinese cook, a collection which narrows down to the Chinaman and a caretaker for the winter as the manager's family goes to California and the skinnners hie themselves to the bush or the pool-room—each according to his industry. Social betterment and national attainment are not founded on big farming plants. In a co-operative livestock marketing enterprise, their presence within a community may be a detriment as they so often form a centre of opposition. But happily the Lashburn project was not hindered by big fellows too independent to come into line.

Most of the farmers in that locality have a half-section to a section, rarely more or less. Each man cultivates about 50 per cent. of his holding, the rest serving as pasture. Small farms mean a dense rural population and a common ground of interest. Just how big a part co-operation plays in their business life may be gathered that there are 490 shareholders in this one company, exclusively farmers, and that 80 per cent. of the farmers doing business in the two towns of Marshall and Lashburn contribute to the livestock shipments. In 1918 there were 68 car loads cleared at a value of \$167,000. As this represents nearly all the stock sold at these two points in a district pre-eminently adapted to mixed farming, one is inclined to ask if every farm is bearing its full quota of animals. Truth is that the hog and cattle-raising industries are only coming into their own. The farmers of this district admit that they have been kept poor trying to grow wheat, and general prosperity only set in after a wide recognition that they must adopt mixed farming. Local opinion predicts a tremendous growth in meat stock.

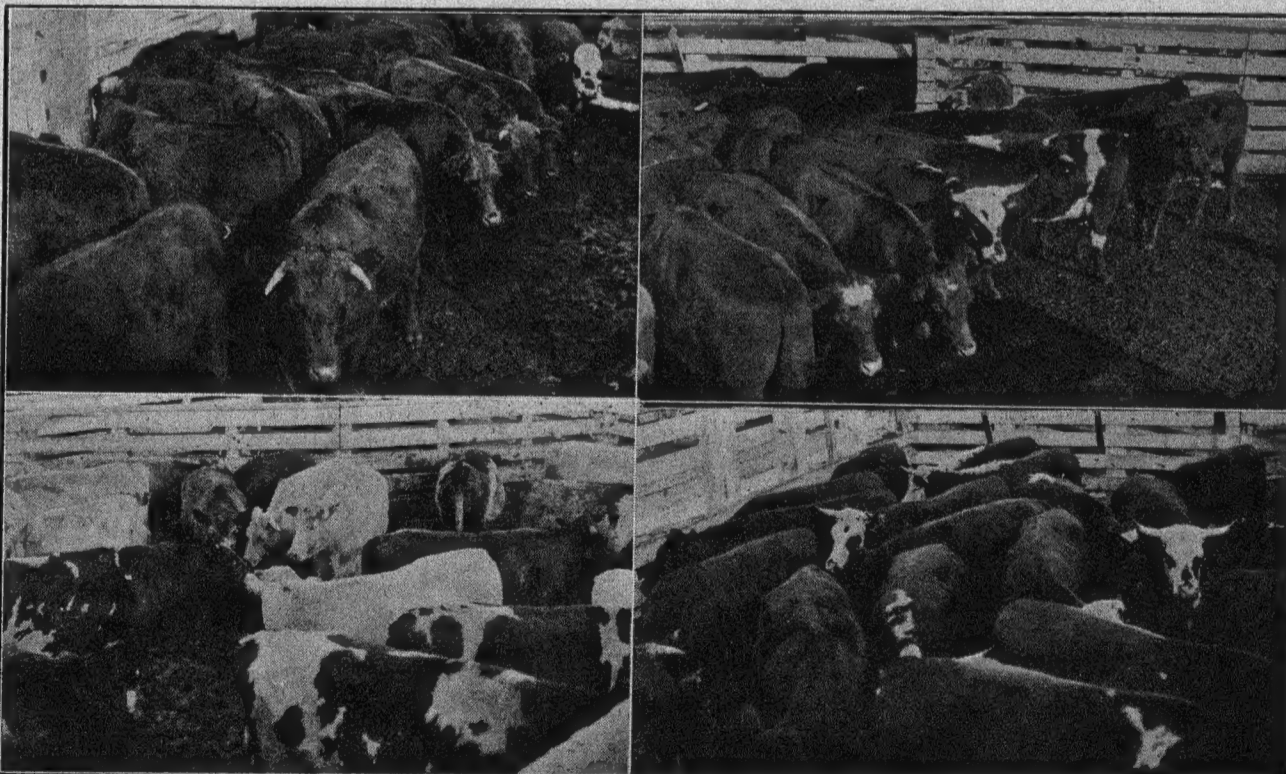
Recognition

One of the advantages gained by the organization of producers may be seen in their relationship with the railway. As several societies along this section of the C.N.R. came into being at the same time the railroad authorities began to pay attention to them and suggested that all should ship on given days, allowing them to make up a through train of livestock destined for Winnipeg. This meant that there would be a minimum of shunting which is always so hard on cattle in transit. Furthermore, fixed watering places were established where shippers could assist each other. Accordingly, Friday is shipping day with all the associations on the line.

The animals are assembled on
Continued on Page 6



Co-operative Livestock Marketing.
Mr. George Collins, Manager, at Weigh Scales of
Wilton Co-operative Association.



Prime Steers at Winnipeg.
Part of a Trainload of Picked Cattle for Shipment to St. Paul. Dealers know the Value of Uniformity. Note upper left, car blacks; lower left, Shorthorns; lower right, Hereford Grades.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Our District Staff

AS the names of district officers were not listed in the current Year Book, we are printing them again on the Manitoba page, with a view to stimulating interest in the district work as distinguished from the work of the local and the province.

Each district has now by constitution a small district board in effect, an executive committee, to which is entrusted the management of the movement and responsibility for its progress in the district. So far as has been reported to date seven districts have these boards fully manned and in operation during the current year. They are Provencier, Brandon, Macdonald, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Marquette and Swan River. The other five so far have not affected the actual formation of the board as outlined in the new constitution. They are Lisgar, Souris, Springfield, Dauphin and Selkirk. There ought to be every possible pressure brought to bear to see that every district completes its organization and gets fully into harness at an annual convention held before the end of the year. In every district there are some officials who ought to hold themselves responsible for this.

At the present time the district organization stands as follows:—

Provencier District

Director of Provincial Association, C. L. Stoney, Morris; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. Alex, MacVicar, Otterburne; president, Robert Houston, Starbuck; vice-president, J. W. Wallace, Niverville; secretary, John Davies, Otterburne; directors, W. R. Clubb, Morris; Roy Tolton, Otterburne; Rev. A. Moffat, Sanford.

Brandon District

Director of Provincial Association, D. G. McKenzie, Box 983, Brandon; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; president, J. M. Allan, Box 1493, Brandon; vice-president, Mrs. Hugh Thornton, Brandon; secretary, T. L. Guild, Kemnay; directors, Mrs. Hill, Woodnorth; Mrs. Gee, Virden; Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake.

Macdonald District

Director of Provincial Association, Andrew Graham, Roland; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Miss E. Graham, Roland; president, C. I. Barager, Elm Creek; vice-president, W. J. Lovie, Holland; secretary, Thos. Wood, Elm Creek; directors, Albert Garnett, Carman; R. Nichol, Sperling; E. Ellis, Treesbank.

Portage la Prairie District

Director of Provincial Association, P. D. McArthur, Macdonald; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. J. Bennett, Pine Creek; president, Ben Richardson, Beaver; vice-president, Jos. Bennett, Pine Creek; secretary, W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie; directors, J. Barrett, Bagot; Mrs. E. Muir, High Bluff; Mrs. R. J. Caskey, Longburn.

Neepawa District

Director of Provincial Association, A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes; president, R. G. Lodge, Keyes; vice-president, J. E. Thompson, Golden Stream; secretary, Lew G. Thomson, Arden; directors, J. H. Wright, Wellwood; Jas. McBride, Gladstone; James Vann, Franklin.

Marquette District

Director of Provincial Association, I. B. Griffiths, Binscarth; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Cardale; president, W. Grayston, Newdale; vice-president, A. L. Duncanson, Rossburn; secretary, Fred Williamson, Strathclair; directors, C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; D. Mair, Hamiota; A. A. Forde, Vista.

Swan River District

Director of Provincial Association, W. I. Ford, Harlington; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. G. E. Curphy, Harlington; president, C. H. Spicer, Minitonas; vice-president, Mrs. Earl Shaw, Swan River; second vice-president, Geo. Dickerson, Kenville; secretary, John Livesey, Swan River; directors, Neil Wright, Benito;

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

J. Urquhart, Swan River; J. A. Vopni, Harlington.

Lisgar District

Director of Provincial Association, Peter Wright, Myrtle; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. B. Sloane, Roland; president, John Sweet, Thornhill; vice-president, J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound; secretary.

Souris District

Director of Provincial Association, O. A. Jones, Whitewater; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain; president, R. F. Chapman, Ninga; vice-president, G. H. Brown, Deloraine; secretary, F. Ransom, Mountinside; directors.

Springfield District

Director of Provincial Association, Bruce Edie, R.M.D., Winnipeg; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Dugald; president, R. W. Edmonds, Oakbank; vice-president, Mr. Larson, Whitemouth; secretary, W. H. Harvey, Dugald.

Dauphin District

Director of Provincial Association, R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains; Director of Provincial Women's Section, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; president, J. W. McQuay, Dauphin; vice-president, W. J. Ward, Dauphin; secretary, B. F. Boughten, Dauphin.

Selkirk District

Director of Provincial Association, W. H. French, Stony Mountain; Director of Provincial Women's Section; president, Samuel Scott, Argyle; vice-president, John Slater, Balmoral; secretary, M. J. Stanbridge, Stonewall.

The New Value of the District

The district associations have never been unimportant. They never were a fifth wheel. Today in Manitoba they are more important than ever. The district is the federal unit and political action in the federal sphere is an issue of first importance in every rural constituency. If a local association is to be "on its job" at all it ought to be fully represented at the district gatherings, and those gatherings ought to be fully reported at the following meeting of the local. It is hoped that the fall district conventions in every one of the 12 districts this year will be more completely representative and more definitely helpful than ever before. The district board cannot do it all. Every local should be on the alert to see that it is fully represented and that it takes its full share of district responsibility.

Further, from the point of view of the provincial association the district now acquires new significance. The members of the provincial board and the members of the board of the provincial Women's Section are elected at the district annual meeting. That is to say the districts are entrusted with the responsibility of saying who shall control and direct the activities of the movement, provincially, for the coming year. They must face that duty with full recognition of its importance.

The district director is, today, somewhat differently regarded from the way in which he was regarded ten or even five years ago. It is coming to be more and more the case that a large measure of personal responsibility for the actual status and progress of the movement within his district is laid upon the director. Our men have been seeing the responsibility of taking the initiative in pushing the extension of the work, and of seeing to it that no local once organized is allowed to drop out of active work. The director is in a very real sense an inspector who with helpful spirit and friendly suggestion and constructive criticism seeks to build up the locals under his care. It will be increasingly expected of him that he will have first-hand personal knowledge of the "state of the order"

in his district, and that his year of office will be a year of actual work done and actual progress attained. This being the case no district that really values the cause will elect to so important an office any man of whom there is not full assurance that he will "do the work." For a convention to sacrifice the progress of its own cause by the election of a man who could not or a man who would not take up effectively these responsibilities, would be to play false to its primary duty. The cause must take precedence of any thought of honoring or promoting individuals.

District boards should be getting together very soon after these words are read for the laying of plans for the fall work, and for the annual district convention. They should see to it that the fullest opportunity is given for free and full discussion of the future of the movement, and especially of the "political action" phase of it at the convention. We are up against one of the supreme periods in our history, and every member, local and district, is challenged to do its full duty in thinking, discussion and action.

To Every Secretary

Blank forms for reports of local participation in the "drive" of October 15, have been sent to every secretary. It is earnestly requested that these be filled up promptly after the rally meeting and returned to the Central office. If we are to receive the highest possible benefit from the "drive" it is important that we be able as early as possible to estimate the results. It is specially important that the response of the local associations to the special communication be reported at once. They may have, and indeed, should have, important bearing upon the district activities of the fall and winter. They are due at the Central office NOW.

The District Board's Job

The board of the district is appointed for work, not for honor. The number is kept down under ten so that it may not be unwieldy. It would be utter folly and treason to the movement for any district convention to appoint on that board any man or woman who is not a whole-souled, active and efficient grain grower. What have they got to do? Well, here is how the constitution sets their work before them:—

Objects

"The objects of the district association shall be to organize new branches wherever possible, to strengthen weak ones, and to promote the principles of organization and co-operation among the farmers. Wherever possible, resolutions for the provincial convention shall be submitted to the annual district convention. District conventions shall have the power to originate resolutions.

Officers

"The officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and three directors elected at the annual district convention. The director of the provincial association for the district with the director of the provincial Women's Section for the district and the officers above mentioned, shall constitute the district board.

The District Board

"The district board shall have general oversight of the work in the district. They shall meet at the call of the president, and shall consult regarding plans for promoting the movement, special campaigns of organization and education, programs and general arrangements for annual or semi-annual conventions, district picnics, etc., and should be ready at any time to assist

local branches as they may require."

In addition, the circumstances and the progress of the last 12 months place upon the district boards the special responsibility for facing the new situation created by the movement for independent political action. It is time that every district was bestirring itself for the fall and winter activities, and particularly with reference to the planning out of an effective and representative district convention. Are your district officials on their job?

How They Took It

A little wistfully, a little anxiously—one cannot help thinking—one of the provincial board the other day asked "How are they responding, do you find? Are they taking up the idea of the 'drive' actively?" The answer to that question is to be found in such reports as follow:—

Edrans says: "We are ready for the canvass and will be going out one day in advance (always best to surprise the enemy), as our school fair is on the 15th. Mr. McGregor is to give us an address on the evening of the 17th and by present indications we will have a full house."

Otterburne reports having already got nearly every man in the neighborhood, but they are going out in force to canvass every farmer's wife, and expecting success.

Morris: "Discussed the question and decided to do all we possibly could to further the movement." Three speakers have been secured for their rally meeting on the 17th.

Piney, read communication re political action which was "received with enthusiasm." The board will meet on October 7th, and promise loyal support.

Medora sends for 50 membership cards for the day of the "drive."

Manson is on the job, hopes to exchange speakers with some other local, and is "hoping for big things."

Shoal Lake says: "We are in the 'drive' on October 15. We called a meeting and organized, and there will be about 16 men out on that day."

Broomhill wants three dozen "Farmers' Platforms" for the canvass. That looks well.

Cordova is after one dozen wind-shield badges and three dozen grain grower buttons for the Liberty Drive.

Cypress has 80 men and 60 women already enrolled. Its area was well canvassed last summer but they are hoping to "gain some."

Bethany held its directors' meeting on October 8, and the drive was thoroughly discussed, and arrangements made to canvass some who were not at home and a few who were not seen in the summer canvass, and also a few outside of the district who do not belong to the association. They ask for 100 membership cards to be ready.

Such responses indicate most encouraging loyalty to the movement. If your local didn't do this kind of thing, there are still some days—get in line with the forward movement.

Revision of Constitution

If you have a proposal for definite and necessary and important improvement of the constitution don't leave it too late. Such proposals must be sent in to Central before November 15. So far, none have come in.

Among others the following changes have been informally discussed in various places:—

1. The fixing of dates for district conventions so that they would constitute a regular series.

2. The requirement that all elections of officers in provincial, district and local associations should be by ballot.

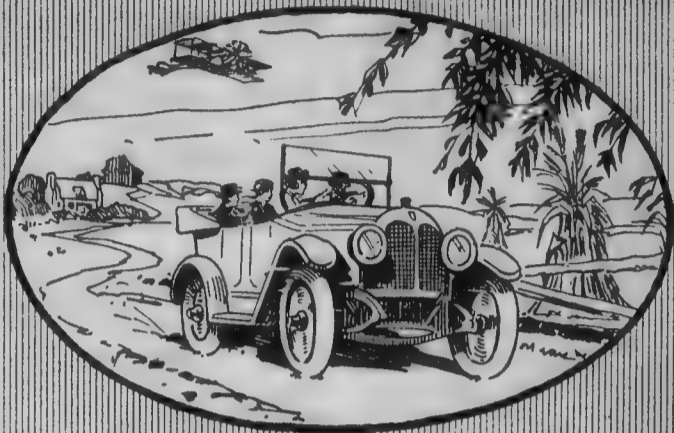
3. The revision of our district boundaries with a view to greater general convenience.

4. The adjustment of fees paid during the last month of each year to apply on the following year.

If you or your local association have some views on these or other constitutional problems, formulate and forward them before the 15th of November.

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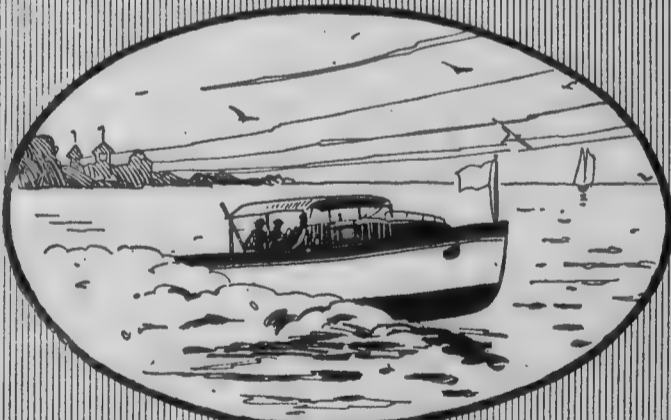
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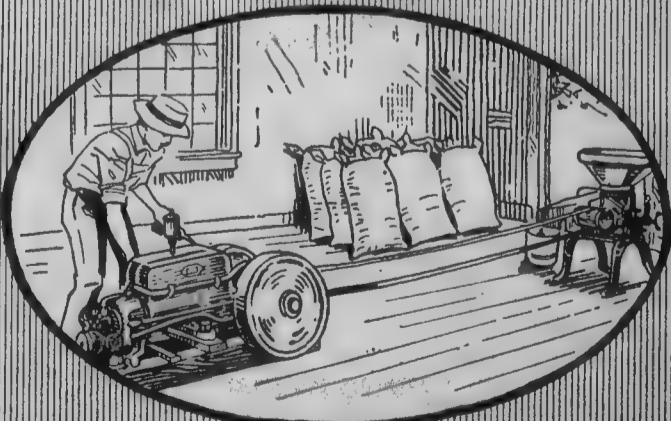
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As En-ar-co National Motor Oil is extra dependable, so are all other En-ar-co products.

White Rose Gasoline for greater power.

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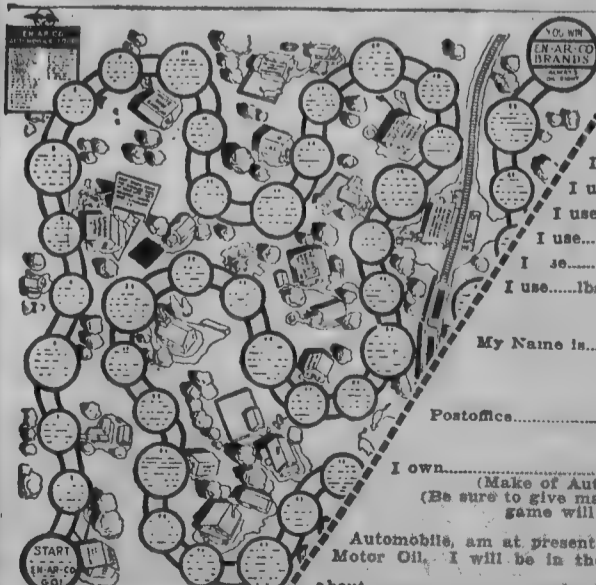
I use.....gals. Gasoline per year
I use.....gals. Motor Oil per year
I use.....gals. Kerosene per year
I use.....gals. Tractor Oil per year
I use.....lbs. Motor Grease per year
I use.....lbs. Axle Grease per year

My Name is.....

Postoffice..... Province.....

I own..... (Make of Automobile or Tractor)
(Be sure to give make of auto or tractor or game will not be sent)

Automobile, am at present using.....
Motor Oil. I will be in the market for more oil again
about..... and you may quote me on.....
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United Farmers of Alberta

Local Cannot Lose

MILLERVILLE and Priddis locals have passed a resolution requiring every member of their local to bring in one new member within the next three months or pay \$1.00 extra on his membership fee.

The local at the present time has thirty members. The beauty of this competition is that in any case the local gets an addition of \$30.

Juniors' Competition

District No. 3, of the Medicine Hat Constituency is planning a competition for school boys and girls to stimulate interest in the organization.

The intention is to give prizes for the best compositions written by the boys on the subject, Why Every Farmer Should Join the U.F.A., and for the best composition written by the girls on Why Every Farm Woman Should Join the U.F.W.A. The funds for the prizes are to be raised by contributions from the 12 locals of the district, and are to be apportioned as follows: First prize, \$5.00; second prize, \$3.00; third prize, \$2.00; to the ten next best, \$1.00 each; and to the ten next best, 50 cents each.

Membership Contest

With the assistance of Director Stauffer, a new local was formed at Rocky Mountain House, with thirty members. Charles Shonts was elected secretary. In the opinion of the organizer, prospects are good for a real live local at this point.

Mr. Stauffer also visited Codner and Leslieville and learned that these two locals are putting on a contest for the securing of new members. At the time of Mr. Stauffer's visit Codner had 60 members. The newly organized local at Lochearn intends to beat the Codner local and expects to have 100 members by January 1.

New Dayton Busy

At the first regular monthly meeting of the New Dayton local, two new members were enrolled, and several more are expected to join shortly.

The question of securing hay, feed and seed oats, and coal was brought up and the secretary was instructed to secure prices and particulars in regard to same.

We are also arranging to put up a bulletin board in one of the local stores and post office, where wants, for sale, and other items of interest, announcements, etc., can be placed before the public.—H. L. Kepler, secretary.

Government of Locals

The following question on a point of local union government has been received from one of our locals:—

At our meeting today a resolution was passed whereby any application for membership has been rejected such action shall be in force until the end of the year, that is until December 31, 1919. The minority however held that it was illegal to pass such a resolution and contended that any application being refused membership might present his or her name at any future time for reconsideration. The majority held that if we can elect an applicant to membership for the balance of the year, that is until December 31, 1919, that we have the right to reject for the same period. And I am requested to write you for a decision as to the legality of the resolution passed re "rejected applicant."

The point raised above was considered by the Central Executive and the president replied as follows:—

The executive committee at its meeting yesterday took up your letter re the decision of your local not to vote again on a rejected applicant for membership during the remainder of this year. The executive did not believe that there was anything in the constitution preventing the local from passing the resolution they did. Locals have wide liberties in the government of their own affairs, especially in matters pertaining to their own membership, and it has never been the policy

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta

by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

of the central office to interfere in these matters where it can be avoided.

I hope however, that no personal or local jealousies will enter into this matter on either side of the controversy, but all are acting sincerely for the best interests of the local and the organization, and that the differences of opinion in this matter will not be permitted to develop a spirit that will retard the growth and development of your local and the co-operative spirit in your community as such things often do.

The whole progress of civilization depends on the development of the co-operative spirit and this development has got to begin in local communities. A community that is not contributing to this development is not contributing anything to social progress.—President.

Enlist the Women

A number of the most progressive U.F.A. locals are fortunate in securing women members, and there is no doubt that the interest of the women is a large factor in their success. Among these Pandora and Halliday are deserving of special mention, since the former has 41—the largest number of women in a mixed local so far reported. Halliday has 31. The number of locals reporting some women members is by no means as large as it should be. Although the U.F.W.A. is making splendid progress, with over 240 women's locals to date, there are still many districts where there is a U.F.A. local and where the women are not organized. Enlist the women.

Fire Prevention

October 9 was observed all over the province as Fire Prevention Day. Some suggestions issued by the Deputy Fire Commissioner for the province, which will help in reducing fire risk are being enclosed with this circular. The matter is of sufficient importance to command the attention of all U.F.A. members, and their co-operation in reducing fire losses. In 1918, 74 persons lost their lives through fire in the province of Alberta, and over \$2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the fire occurrences were from preventable causes.

Hydro-Electric

The following resolution was passed by the Camrose local:—

"Whereas a supply of cheap electrical power would be a great benefit to all classes in Alberta;

"Resolved that the provincial government be requested to start an investigation of the hydro-electric power possibilities in Alberta, with a view to adopting a policy of developing publicly-owned hydro-electric power.

"This system would have power houses at Medicine Hat, Calgary, Red Deer and west of Edmonton, and about 975 miles of transmission lines covering the oldest and best-settled parts of Alberta."—Melvin Hough, secretary.

Director Peterson Busy

Last week I put in a good long day for the U.F.A. cause. I took with me two others interested in U.F.A. work, and according to appointment went 30 miles to Wrentham, where we held a meeting at three p.m., and organized a local with 12 or 15 members, with good prospects of greatly increasing that number in the near future.

By seven o'clock we had reached New Drayton, where we held a lively meeting on U.F.A. subjects and the farmer in politics. Before leaving we re-organized the local with R. P. Atkins, president and H. L. Keller, secretary; Mr. Jenkins, vice-president, and three directors. On our way back we broke the spring on our car, but managed to land home O.K. 2.30 in the morning, having made the 100 miles

and held the two meetings.—Lawrence Peterson, director Lethbridge constituency.

Meeting of U.F.A. Board

A meeting of the full board of directors of the U.F.A. will be held at the Central office, Calgary, commencing Thursday, November 6, at 9.30 a.m.

Some of the directors have expressed a wish to be present at the secretaries' conventions this year, and the board meeting has been called between the two secretaries' conventions, Calgary and Edmonton, for this purpose.

Milk and Cream Marketing

The undersigned representatives of the U.F.A. Milk and Cream Committee, having visited British Columbia, and inquired into the operations of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, are unanimously of the opinion that this organization, whilst it has not unduly increased the price to the consumer but has rather tended to hold down the price to the consumer, has been of very great benefit to its members. Your delegates believe that every member of the association has materially benefited by its operation, and that the whole dairying industry of the Fraser Valley has been placed on a sounder and more profitable basis.

Your delegates realize that conditions in Alberta are materially different, but, nevertheless, are of opinion after careful consideration, that such an organization is not only practicable but urgently necessary in the interests of the producers of this province.

Your delegates therefore recommend that the U.F.A. Milk and Cream Committee take further steps looking toward the establishment of such organization in Alberta.

Owing to the very different conditions prevailing in different parts of the province, your delegates are of the opinion that it will be necessary in the working out of such an organization to establish certain lines of demarcation. Possibly three zones might be created, according to the four large whole milk markets in the province—one for Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, one for Calgary and one for Edmonton.

Whilst it may not be practicable to organize the producers for the entire province at the start, your delegates consider that it would be unwise to attempt to form an organization over a territory less than the southern portion of the province south of the line drawn through Red Deer. Whilst it might be preferable in the interests of the producers to try to organize for the whole province, your delegates are aware that on account of the successive dry years, the situation of the dairyman in the south is perhaps more acute at this time, and, therefore, more ripe for organization.

T. E. Jackson, Calgary; W. J. Lloyd, Lethbridge; G. N. Smith, Medicine Hat; A. A. Hall, Crossfield; N. S. Clarke, Sidsbury; H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

Law re Fences

Q.—I have a quarter-section of land near Coronation, Alberta, which is not fenced, can the neighbor make me pay half of his line fence as long as I do not fence my own.

A.—The fence ordinance of this province, briefly provides as follows: Whenever the owner or occupier of any parcel of land erects a line fence between such land and the adjoining parcel of land the owner or occupier of such adjoining parcel of land, as soon as he receives any benefit or advantage from said line or fence by the enclosure of his land or any portion thereof, shall pay to the first-mentioned owner a just proportion of the value of said line fence, and whatever expense of maintaining and repairing such fence shall be borne by the adjoining owners in equal shares.

The whole point, therefore, is whether

you obtained any benefit from the fence in question. If the rest of your land is not enclosed and you are not using the land for growing crops, I do not think you can be compelled to pay any part of the cost of the fence at the present time. Whenever the time comes that you obtain some advantage from the fence you can be forced to pay one-half its value at that time.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Sheep Herding

Q.—I have a quarter-section of land adjoining my home place, which is not yet fenced. How can I get protection against this pasture being eaten up by roving bands of sheep?

A.—The following remedies are open to you:—

In the first place section nine of the Sheep Trailers Act, allows the owner of any land to obtain compensation for any damage done to land by sheep. Under this section you would be able to bring action against the owner of the sheep for the damage done. Section 11 of the same act provides that any sheep herder is liable to a fine of \$10 for each offense for allowing the sheep under his control to enter upon privately-owned land. Under this section you would have the right to lay any information before a magistrate and have a conviction obtained for each offense. In the third place, in my opinion, there is no doubt that you would have the right to bring an action by way of injunction to prevent the owner from allowing his sheep to enter upon your land. An injunction would simply be an order of the court, prohibiting him from allowing his sheep to enter, and upon a violation of the order he would be liable to proceedings for contempt of court.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

U.F.A. Briefs

A new local has been organized at Lamont, to be known as the Lamont local. R. A. Bennett is president and C. R. Whittaker is secretary.

It is difficult to get the members to attend as well as they should. A few are very faithful and we are endeavoring by entertainment to get interest worked up. The trouble seems to be the distance the members live from the place of meeting, and the busy season. Our meeting place is about as central as could, at present, be secured. We had a very enjoyable time at the last meeting; the ladies kindly furnished cake and sandwiches with coffee.—Wm. Bennett, secretary, Moose Mountain local.

At the last meeting of the Kathryn-Keoma local the subjects taken up were the purchase of apples and salt, also a discussion on a line of credit with the bank. The secretary was authorized to get prices on salt, and the president is taking up the line of credit with the bank.—F. B. Luetscher, secretary.

Our union is getting on fine. We are having a fowl supper in honor of the returned boys, and expect a big time. The ladies are organizing a U.F.W.A. here, and we all feel it will be a great success.—J. C. Shannon, secretary, Creighton union.

David W. Shaw, of Burfield, Alberta, writes as follows:—

"I am in receipt of yours of 9th inst., enclosing life membership button for which I thank you very much. I am sure I shall be pleased to wear it and try to aid in the elevating work being carried on by the United Farmers of Alberta."

At our last meeting we adopted a resolution asking the local municipality to compel poisoning of gophers, and provide the poison for same. W. A. Milton, trustee for Drumheller hospital, gave an address which was both interesting and instructive.—Mrs. E. R. Morley, secretary, Verdant Valley local.

Our men's local should get more interest, as now we have our junior branches to look forward to. Our president and secretary keep things going in our four locals.—Mrs. Dora Burkholder, president, Excel U.F.W.A.



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WHEN you loan money you make sure the borrower is able to repay the loan and that he will pay you the interest regularly as it falls due.

When you loan money to Canada you know your money is absolutely safe.

Back of Canada's Victory Bonds is the entire wealth that Canada possesses—all her industries and all her resources in minerals, fisheries, forests and lands.

Canada has one-third of the area of the whole British Empire; she is larger than thirty United Kingdoms; twice the size of India; eighteen times as large as France. She is practically as large as all of the European countries put together.

Canada is larger than the United States, including Alaska (Canada, 3,729,665 square miles; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673 square miles).

Canada has over 440,000,000 acres of farm lands—and only one-eighth of it is yet under cultivation.

Canada has the most extensive and best stocked fisheries in the world—232,000 square miles of fishing waters.

Canada has over 225,000,000 acres of commercial timber—she is the great forest resource of the Empire.

Canada's mineral deposits have scarcely been scratched—yet her mines yielded \$210,204,970 last year.

Canada's field crops have doubled in five years—from \$552,771,500 to \$1,367,909,970.

Canada's people have increased their cash balances in Banks and Post Offices nearly seventy per cent. in five years—from \$1,086,013,704 to \$1,740,462,509.

Canada's trade has more than doubled in five years—from \$1,085,175,572 to \$2,564,462,215. Canada emerges from the war one of the world's greatest and strongest nations—her natural wealth equals \$2,000 for each man, woman and child of her population.

Canada's Victory Bonds are the finest possible investment where safety is the chief consideration.

Moreover, when you loan your money to Canada you know that the interest will be paid every six months—all you have to do is to go to the nearest Bank and get it.

Canadians will soon be given another opportunity to buy Victory Bonds.

This will probably be the last time you will be able to purchase Canada's bonds on such favorable terms.

Prepare to buy—All Canada is Your Security.

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee, in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Uniting Forces of Democracy

An interesting experiment in attempting to unite the different sections of democratic thought under the one banner took place at North Battleford, recently. Through the efforts of Douglas Japp, of Speers, president of the North Battleford federal constituency committee, a meeting was held in the town hall, under the auspices of the returned soldiers, organized labor, and the farmers' new political movement.

The meeting was presided over by Mayor Thomas, who, in making the opening address, gave it to be distinctly understood that he was only acting in the capacity of chairman and not as a supporter of any of the organizations represented.

The North Battleford News, in reporting Mr. Japp's address, said: "Mr. Japp is an old and ardent grain grower and whatever he undertakes sincerely does his best to make it a success."

"He reviewed the organization of the farmers' party and showed what its intentions are regarding national politics. He emphasized the fact that the people had grown tired of both the old parties and the time had undoubtedly come in the history of Canada when there should be a change. The only way to introduce anything different was to organize a new party, free from the defects of both existing parties. The Union government had not proven itself capable of running successfully the affairs of the Dominion and had by no means the confidence of the people, either east or west."

C. A. Mair, vice-president of the federal constituency committee for the same district, spoke freely and enthusiastically on the purposes and conceptions of the farmers' movement, and thought that the time had come in Canada for such a force in the public life of the country and hoped that it would prove successful, right from the beginning. He claimed that politics were not what they should be and it was necessary for the people unitedly to cooperate to save the good name of the country. He wanted to see the working organization consisting of farmers, the labor unions, and the returned soldiers.

The last speaker was Harris Turner, M.L.A., of Saskatoon, who said he was opposed to either of the old line political parties because neither made for good government. Mr. Turner spoke fluently and earnestly, and argued throughout for a nobler ideal in the management of public affairs. The manipulator, the machine politician, should be relegated to oblivion and the best men in the country ought to be enticed to participate in the splendid work of politically redeeming Canada.

Soldiers to Study Platform

On more than one occasion the statement has been made that the Grain Growers' Association is the only organization which has ever made any serious attempt to place before the foreign population of the western prairie Canadian ideals.

A recent visitor to the Central office, who is deeply interested in, and understands very thoroughly the foreigner's viewpoint, observed, somewhat bitterly, that "The only political ideals his people had received from the political parties of Canada was the whiskey bottle during election times; and the only Canadian literature with which they had been made at all familiar, was lawyers' letters, suing them for mortgages and payments on farm implements."

It is with all the more pleasure, therefore, that attention is again drawn to the fact that the new national policy, as enunciated by the Farmers' Platform, is being used as an appeal for higher ideals of citizenship amongst the returned soldiers.

Frank Eliason, of Wynyard, under a recent date, writes:—

"Have you any copies of the Farmers' Platform in pamphlet form? If so, please forward about 100 copies. There are a lot of soldiers just back from the war who do not know anything about

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

our new democratic movement, or the platform. I will see that the pamphlets are distributed, and feel certain that a solid support of the new political movement will be the result in this district."

Dissatisfied With Grades

"In the interests of farming please give this matter publicity," is the wind-up of a communication received from J. D. Bawer, secretary of Lena Rivers local. The balance of his letter reads:—

"Enclosed find a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the members of the Lena Rivers local. I would like to call your attention that this is not imagination on the part of the farmers, as one of our members had a load of wheat from last year, which he was saving, in fear of not getting seed. Same wheat graded No. 1 last year. He hauled that load to the elevator and sold it for No. 1. When a sample was sent in by the elevator operator it graded only No. 2 this fall."

Copy of Resolution

"Whereas there is considerable wheat in this district, which, in the opinion of the farmers, should grade No. 1, it graded according to the Canada Grain Act, but nearly all samples sent in comes back graded No. 2 and No. 3;

"Therefore, this local, in meeting assembled, do request the Central body to take the matter up with the Canada Wheat Board and find out if possible why we are getting so much worse grading than last year."

Organizing for Drive

At a meeting of the constituency committee for Battleford, which was held at Wilkie, on September 23, the following ladies were added to the committee: Mrs. Stringer, Ballinora, rural municipality of Hillsdale; Mrs. S. Campbell, Rushland, rural municipality of Round Valley; Mrs. H. C. Clay, Landis, rural municipality of Rosemount; Mrs. Pratt, Senlac, rural municipality of Senlac; Mrs. E. Sumner, Evesham, rural municipality of Eye Hill.

The meeting was addressed by E. M. Johnson, of Pasqua, the provincial political secretary-treasurer, who outlined the details of the Liberty Drive. Following his address, a motion was unanimously adopted, approving the scheme.

Another resolution was adopted, authorizing the executive to proceed with the speaking campaign as outlined by Mr. Johnson. Arrangements were also made for the making of contract with all publications in the constituency for propaganda relating to the Liberty Drive and displayed as prominently as possible.

The committee confirmed the appointment of Mrs. Pratt, of Senlac, women's organizer, as a member of the executive. H. C. Clay was appointed to supervise the work of organization in the four

municipalities in the northern part of the constituency, which were not represented on the committee, or whose representatives were not present at the meeting. The four municipalities referred to are Nos. 408, 438, 470, and 471. Mr. Irwine was appointed to take charge of municipality No. 350; Mr. Haight, Nos. 352, 380, and 381; and H. C. Clay for Nos. 348 and 349, all of which were not represented at the meeting. Messrs. Clay, Haight and Irwine were authorized to appoint division organizers and sign their credentials. The committee adjourned to meet at Wilkie, on Thursday, November 20.

Willing to Sit Up Nights

Enthusiastic support of the association's political activities, such as is indicated by a communication received at the Central office, from Wynyard, is merely one of the many straws which indicate that the tide of public opinion amongst grain growers, is a force which the orthodox political parties will be compelled to reckon with.

H. Eliason, secretary of the Wynyard local, in acknowledging receipt of our 100 copies of the Farmers' Platform, and other literature, writes:—

"Yours of the 25th received, also our 100 copies of the Farmers' Platform, and the pamphlets bearing on the principles involved."

Sent to Every Elector

"I have studied them and came to the conclusion that if it is at all possible, they, with the platform, should be sent to every elector in the Dominion. If you will forward to me, at once, over 100 selections of the same as those received, I will undertake to distribute them, and will also send one copy of the Farmers' Platform with the pamphlets. I will also enclose a letter asking each one to read them carefully, and to be prepared to receive our canvasser, intelligently, on October 15, and give their support. I would send this literature to the labor men in this town and to such farmers whom I know are not informed on our principles."

"I would be especially pleased to get those entitled: Where the Farmer Touches City Labor, and Rock Bottom Principles of the Farmers' Platform."

"Whatever you send will be distributed to good advantage if I have to work nights to do it."

Such enthusiasm and devotion to the principles of the new national policy is characteristic of the new political groups throughout the whole of Canada, and is a welcome relief to the laissez faire policy which has actuated the political atmosphere of Canada in the past.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is an axiom too glibly expressed in the past to permit of its full significance being appreciated.

Some, whose special privileges are threatened, are crying Anarchist, Bolshevik, Traitors, etc., but civiliz-

ation has infinitely more to fear from the present desire of the people to know and understand the political weapon, which has been so frequently used against them in the past, than the crass neglect of these things in the past; where growing wheat, selling real estates, baseball scores, and moving pictures appear to be of more vital interest to the masses of the people.

Illustration

The illustration on this page is a snapshot taken on September 20, last, and represents John W. Arnold, senior, Indian Head, in the act of signing up for some debenture stock, which he has purchased from Thos. Wilkinson, of Regina. Since the last annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, which was held in Regina, in February of the present year, Mr. Wilkinson has had charge of this department of the associations' activities, and the illustration is an example of the experiences he meets during his canvas. The photo was taken on Mr. Arnold's farm, in the Indian Head district, and was snapped by John W. Arnold, son of the former.

Liberty Drive at Landis

Amongst the active workers in the Liberty Drive, which is being conducted in district 13, is H. C. Clay, of Hereford Stock Farm, Landis, who, for many years, was well known as a verile journalist. During the Patrons of Industry Mr. Clay was actively associated with the movement, and therefore takes to this new political grouping like ducks to water.

In a communication received a few days ago, Mr. Clay says:—

"I enclose the pledges of four additional canvassers I have appointed for Division No. 378 (Rosemount rural municipality). They comprise two prominent Tories and two of the leading grits."

"On October 10-11 I am holding public meetings in the towns of Traynor, Landis and Cando. Besides myself, I have secured the services of a leading Tory and a prominent grit, who will appear on the same platform as enthusiastic supporters of the farmers' movement. I have also secured the consent of the three most prominent business men to act as chairmen, and who will also support our cause."

"The outlook is extremely favorable for votes; but not so favorable for contributions, as there is no crop at all in this district."

Crops Affect Membership

Some of the difficulties which the various locals have to encounter is indicated by the following excerpt of a communication received from Mrs. E. E. Ford, of Horizon.

In remitting for arrears of dues, Mrs. Ford says:—

"As we have had poor crops for four years people do not care to pay their fees until the end of the year, and then pay again in January. I expect, and hope next year to show a great improvement on our roll. We have four of last year's members moved away and I think they belong to other locals. Others are so indifferent or prejudiced, and it is so hard to break through the indifference or prejudice."

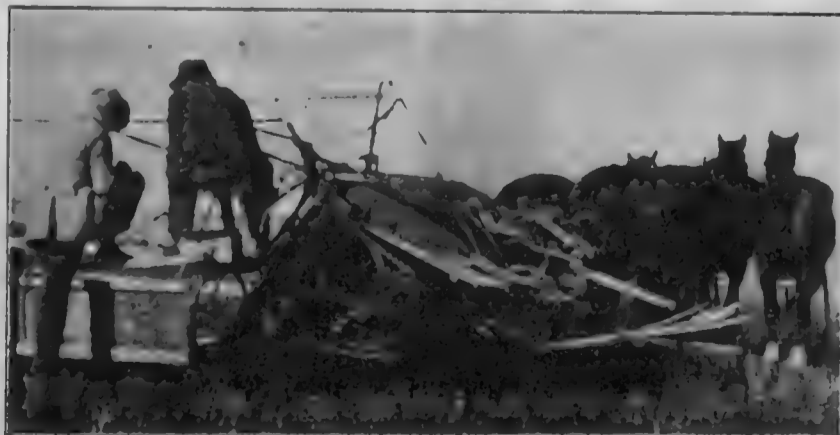
"After the political convention we hope to get the women more interested. We are now studying the economical and political conditions, and hope that will arouse our women to see, and to study more of these vital problems, instead of depending on someone else for information. If the present conditions are not enough to arouse them, I surely do not know what is."

Convention Echoes

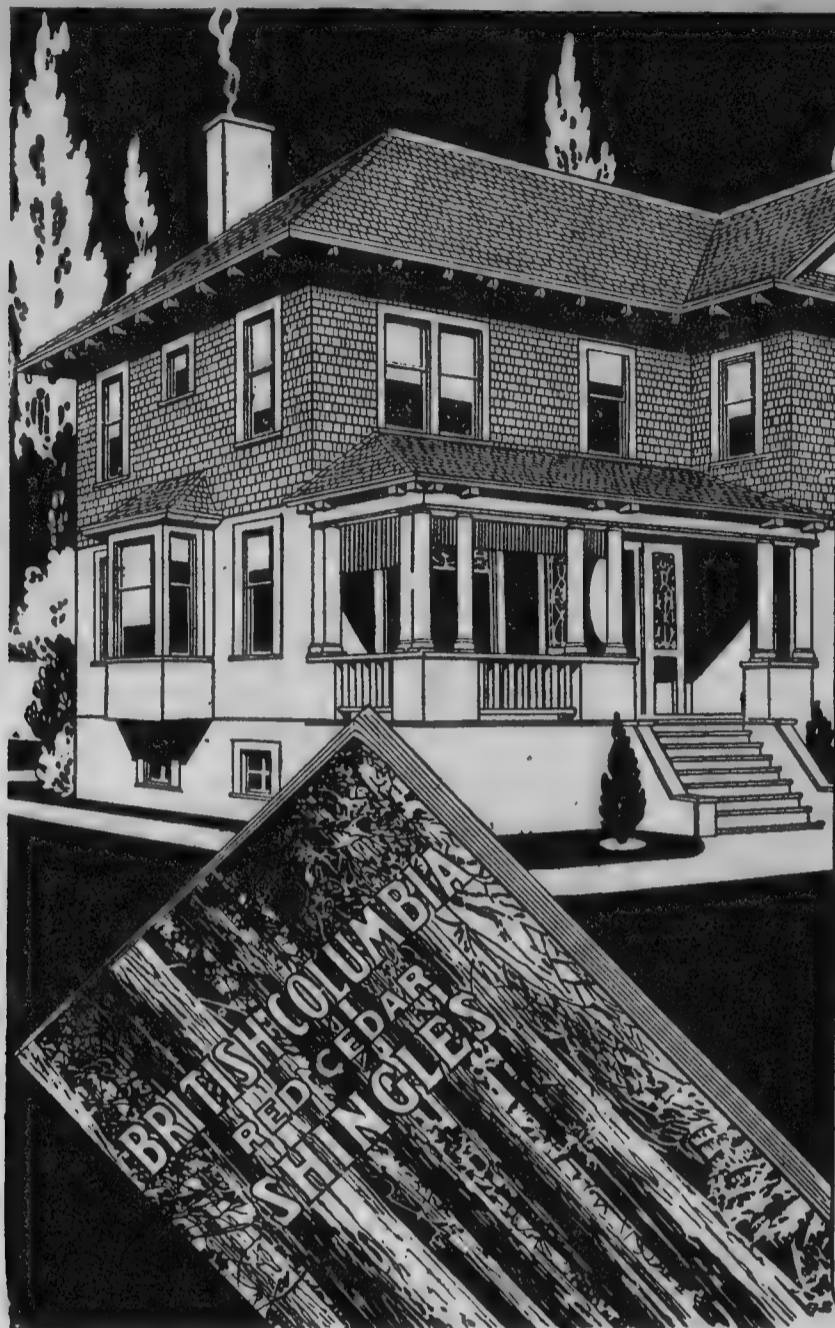
Who was it said the farmers could not run their own election campaigns?

The writing of 5,779 receipts for contributions to the campaign funds has a deeper significance than the labor of writing them.

The Hawkes are now classified as singing birds.



John W. Arnold, Indian Head, Signing for a Block of Debenture Stock.



Your Home

—its term of life depends largely upon the character of its exterior covering.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES

*Are unequalled for
Roofing and Siding*

Maximum protection—minimum
maintenance—unexcelled artistic
effect—highest degree of comfort
under any weather conditions.

**LONGEST LIFE AT
LOWEST COST**

2,778,947

REVOLUTIONS
IN 5,000 MILES

A 30 x 3½ inch Tire travelling 5,000 miles revolves 2,778,947 times, covering roads that are good, bad and indifferent. It stands to reason that only a tire that is structurally sound and fashioned from the finest materials can withstand the wear and tear consequent upon the enormous friction of various road surfaces.

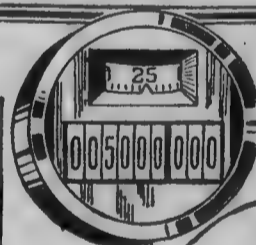
V D L TIRES

are adjusted on a basis of 5,000 miles, are carefully and scientifically built by hand from the purest of rubber, enabling the motorist to travel the worst roads with the maximum of comfort.

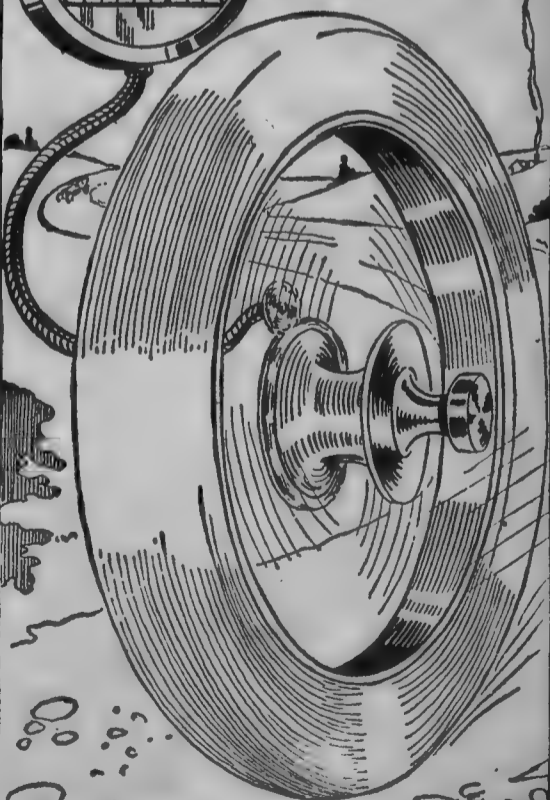
Made in all sizes, in both Cords and Fabrics. The V.D.L. 30 x 3½ inch Cord is the only Clincher Cord Tire made in Canada for light cars.

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23



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**"You Can't Expect
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Unless this Trade Mark
is on the Back of
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Look for it. Be sure this mark is on the back of every panel of wall board you buy.

All wall board is not Beaver Board. Like every other good product, it is imitated, and while some of these imitations may look like Beaver Board, they can never act like Beaver Board.

Genuine Beaver Board has all the sturdy and lasting qualities that are necessary in the building of perfect walls and ceilings. It is a knotless, crackless manufactured lumber built up into flawless panels from the pure fibres of the white spruce.

The Beaver Board trade mark is assurance of a happy result in the first

place and, what's more important, a continuance of that result for the longest possible time.

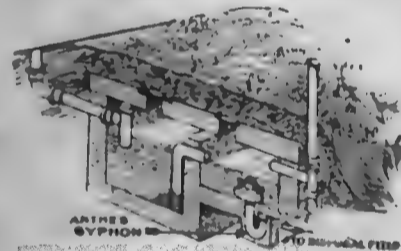
You will recognise the Beaver Board Dealer by this same mark. We will gladly send you his name together with helpful literature.

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Equip Your Farm Home with Modern Plumbing



Ask your builder to specify Anthes' Siphon and Septic Tank Equipment for your sewage disposal. Anthes' equipment is simple in design, perfect in operation, and absolutely up-to-date from a sanitary viewpoint. Old, disease-breeding methods are being replaced by this modern plan.

You are assured of satisfaction. An enquiry will bring you complete information by return mail.

Anthes Foundry Company Limited
Manufacturers of Soil Pipe and Fittings WINNIPEG, Manitoba

FREE SAMPLE of Hallam's Paste Animal Bait

Enough for 2 or 3 sets—attracts all flesh eating animals—is put up in tubes (like tooth paste)—not affected by rain or snow. Economical to use, handy to carry.

Also Hallam's Trappers and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog—48 pages, English and French—showing Animal Traps, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Nets, etc. All at moderate prices.

Sample bait and catalog Free for the asking—send to-day.

Address in full as below

when you ship your
RAW FURS
John Hallam
Limited

501 HALLAM BUILDING,
TORONTO.

Co-operative Livestock Shipping

(Continued from Page 9)

Thursday, all animals being weighed when received and statements of weight being handed to the shipper. During the early days of the venture, animals were weighed in on grain elevator scales, but the society now have a weigh scale and commodious office of its own at the stock yards. After weighing, cattle are clip-marked so that their identity is not lost, and the Lashburn weights serve as a check on those returned from Winnipeg on individual animals, payment being made, of course, on Winnipeg weights.

Hogs are received, weighed and graded by the local manager. The shrinkage is distributed over the whole shipment as it is impossible to sell hogs individually at the destination, as it is with cattle. Mr. Collins says his grading is simply provisional and protects all parties. Sometimes, but not often, the hogs rate higher at Winnipeg than is anticipated on the local grading.

The local manager camps right on the job, he even makes the trip to Winnipeg himself. The cattle leaving on Friday are unloaded at Humboldt or Kamsack, the fixed watering points on Saturday, and come off the cars at Winnipeg, on Sunday. The hogs are sold on Monday, but with cattle experience shows that they recover their bloom if held another day, so they are not disposed of until Tuesday. The manager carries the check back with him so that farmers receive their cash within a week after delivery to the local shipping point.

When this work was first undertaken some attempt was made to anticipate the size of the shipments, as it was easier to estimate the car space necessary and to build hog platforms for the mixed cars. But this had to be given up. Farmers were timid about bringing in stock when they had to render promises in advance, whereas if they were given complete freedom it was felt that some shippers would come in at the last moment who would otherwise give their business to private dealers. This irregularity of shipment often means that the manager spends some winter nights clambering through open cars with hammer and saw to accommodate late arrivals. Ordering cars becomes a matter of guess-work too, his only safeguard lies in ordering the maximum quantity every week; the railway company have never complained, so good is the understanding between them and the society.

Two-Edged Profits

The shortage of hogs this past season has curtailed shipments greatly and this means, naturally, more mixed cars which increases the cost of shipping. But witness another advantage of co-operation: The farmers' society own their own lumber yard, and all lumber for building upper decks and for boarding up the windy side of open cars comes from the pile of unsaleable stuff which is accumulated for this purpose. Both co-operative ventures profit, the shippers get serviceable lumber at cost, the lumber yards do not bear the loss of their waste and lumber purchasers do not have the shakes and cracks foisted on them.

In this particular society all the trading has been done through the U.G.G. livestock branch. The manager does this for his own protection and to preserve the confidence of his patrons. The Lashburn manager knows that in a co-operative business, even more than any other, success depends upon mutual confidence and open dealing, and he fights shy of every influence which others might consider tainted, in order to create trust in his patrons. Another reason for patronizing the U.G.G. is, in Mr. Collins' mind, the reason that they stand for the same thing in a wholesale way that the local society stands for in the community.

The Wilton society does not buy any cattle outright from its patrons, it merely ships co-operatively all animals remaining in the name of the farmer until they are sold in Winnipeg. This is a cautious policy which saves the society any risks attendant upon a drop in prices between the date of local purchase and the date of final

sale, but it loses the society some good opportunities, for occasionally cattle buyers make incursions into their territory and make tempting offers, as happened once last fall. They approached one farmer who had a prime bunch of steers. Be it remembered that the big profits in the business come from handling choice cattle, the private dealers do not want any of your canners and bologna bulls; handling them is a thankless task. The dealers told such a plausible story that they induced the farmer to part with his stock at a price lower than he could have obtained had he shipped co-operatively. Mr. Collins knew what was going on but was powerless to act as his directors had decided against the policy of purchase outright. If he had been vested with the necessary authority he would have outbid these dealers, taken the stuff to Winnipeg and still made a profit, and the surest way to have made a convert to the principle of co-operation would have been to show that farmer just how much he lost by selling outright.

Results

Since the farmers went into the livestock shipping business for themselves, the Lashburn price has been brought from one to two cents closer to the Winnipeg price, which means approximately a saving of \$23,000 on last year's business. Individual steers have brought from \$160 to \$210, prices which no dealer ever dared to pay in the most prosperous days, and prices far higher than dealers paid in neighboring towns during the same season.

As mixed farming becomes established in the North Saskatchewan valley, winter feeding will become more of an important feature yearly. In fact, even last year a good many cattle were brought in to convert coarse grains into marketable beef. Unfortunately, this trade died down this year on account of poor hay prospects during the summer. One big field of usefulness for a livestock shipping fraternity is to import these feeder steers, and the Lashburn society is fully alive to the opportunity in this direction.

On the evolution of successful agriculture co-operative buying and selling are only half the problem; without intelligent production there can be no solid advance. In reviewing the work in the Wilton municipality one is bound to praise the way in which progress in production has gone hand-in-hand with market improvement. The cattle which have gone out from this district have commanded uniformly high prices, due to their strong beef breeding. Pure-bred bulls are in general use, and along with the general growth of the cattle industry small pure-bred herds are being founded which will in time be a further stimulus toward quality production.

The decision in favor of beef type is unanimous and wholly logical as they are far too distant from a profitable dairy centre to engage in that business. No one breed predominates; all thrive amicably together.

The story of the growth of the Wilton Co-operative Association illustrates clearly the various elements which make for success in all ventures of this kind. Farmers cannot be expected to unite on sentimental grounds; show them which way profits lie and educate them to the wiles which opponents of co-operation will resort to and then their loyalty may be counted on. But nothing will be accomplished without leadership. The burden will always rest on a few public-spirited men with vision and determination. Societies like these go into competition with private firms whose very existence is threatened. The local storekeeper, commission man or lumber dealer will gladly work all night under the hardest conditions, and suffer untold personal discomfort when emergency arises, in order to further his business, and if a co-operative society is to prosper in the same field it must receive the same unsparring devotion from its management, a devotion ungrudgingly given and seldom rewarded. All the sentiment in this business must come from above, if the leaders hold the light high enough the following will not stumble in the shadows.



Plot of Sweet Clover at the University Farm, Edmonton, 1919.

This crop showed up well during the past dry season, beating all other hay crops in production. With the possibilities of growing good crops of red clover, however, it may not take a high place in the district.

Peas and Barley Experiments

The Leading Varieties at the Scott Station

IN two experimental farms notes recently issued, Milton Tinline, superintendent of the experimental station at Scott, Sask., gives the results of experiments extending over seven years, with peas and barley. Concerning the possibilities of growing peas he says:—

"Field peas have not been grown extensively on the prairies for several reasons. First, the crop is not so dependable as wheat or oats; excessive wet, drought or frost affects it more. Harvesting is expensive, and there is danger of the crop blowing away in harvest time. Peas are apt to become weedy if there are many weeds in the soil; on the other hand when peas are sown on clean land they leave the soil in ideal condition for succeeding crops. The Pea Weevil gives no trouble, and the market for both seed and split peas is exceptionally good. Prices run about ten cents per pound.

"In the comparative tests of varieties on the Scott station, the peas have been grown on summerfallow or new breaking each season, and are usually sown about the same time as wheat. The ordinary grain drill is used and the seed is sown at varying rates, depending on the size of the pea. For medium-sized peas, two-and-a-half bushels per acre was used as the standard rate.

"Of the seven varieties under test, the Arthur, a medium-sized white pea, has, on an average, proven the most satisfactory. While in some seasons it has not yielded as heavily as the Prussian Blue, it has, nevertheless, usually matured in sufficient time to escape the frost. The Arthur is a cross between the Mummy and the Multiplier pea. It splits rather easily in threshing, but, being a good cooking pea, the split peas command an equal price with the whole peas. The Arthur has most of the flowers at the top of the plants, and when there is excessively hot weather at flowering time, the flowers are more easily injured. In dry years it has been found that the Arthur does not yield as well as some of the other sorts. The Golden Vine is another early-maturing sort that is giving fair returns, yielding on an average for seven years 19 bushels per acre. This is one bushel per acre less than the average yield of the Arthur. Of the later maturing varieties, Prussian Blue, has, in warm, dry seasons, given good returns, but in seasons with early frosts this variety is generally caught before the seed has ripened. With its longer-growing vine it should make a good pea to mix with oats to grow for hay or for silage. The English Grey variety proved too late for this district, and has been dropped out. Blue Bell was grown on the station for two or three years but appeared to be identical with the Prussian Blue. Solo, a Swedish variety, has been under test for four years, but up to the present has not given as high yields as some of the other varieties. The Early White was tested for the first time this season. It appears

to be a promising early-maturing sort."

The Barley Experiments

In the experiments with barley, four main factors have been kept in mind: these are yield and quality of threshed grain, length and strength of straw, compactness of head so that it will not shatter in the wind, and one that the awns drop from readily at harvest time.

"The types under test," says Mr. Tinline, "are the six-rowed, two-rowed and beardless barley. Of these the two-rowed sorts have given the heaviest yields and the beardless barley the lowest yield. Five varieties have been under test for seven years. Of the six-rowed, O.A.C. No. 21 has given the heaviest yields, and the two-rowed sorts, the Duckbill has given the best returns with an average for seven years of 1,662 pounds of grain. It has, on an average, required six days longer to mature than the O.A.C. No. 21. Of the more recent introduction, Charlottetown No. 80 has given fair returns but not equal to the Duckbill. The selection of Albert made by the Dominion cerealists, has ripened unusually early, but the yield has been unprofitably low. The Odessa and the Hannchen have been tested out for the first time this season, and the Hannchen, a two-rowed sort has given the highest yield of all the barleys under test with Duckbill a close second. The Hannchen is a special selection of this variety made by the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan."

The following table shows how O.A.C. No. 21 barley compares with Marquis wheat and Banner oats in production of grain and time required for maturity:

	Yield per acre, lbs.	Days maturing.
Barley	1,379	111
Wheat	1,622	124
Oats	2,295	118

The above figures are averages of seven years' tests. The barley has an advantage in that it matures in a slightly shorter season.

Experience With Rye

There seems to be more than a usual amount of interest taken in the growing of winter rye throughout the West this year and farmers in the dried-out districts especially were advised to sow it for fall and spring pasturage. I have been asked to give my experience in the handling of it. I have grown it for a number of years, but never extensively; not more than 15 acres close to the buildings as pasturage for cows and colts, and work horses. My first experience was as a pasture for hogs—I had eight acres rye, five acres rape, and two acres barley. I then found the weak points of rye, (also the rape) it is not palatable. The rye grew luxuriantly, the rape attained three feet high, but the barley provided the pasturage. At that time I came to the conclusion that the hog was not a grazing animal, but I soon



One Costs You

Five Times the Other

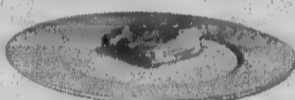
Quaker Oats costs one cent per large dish.

A cake of Hamburger Steak costs five times that. So does a small serving of any meat or fish.

In Quaker Oats you get the finest grade of the greatest food that grows. It is noted as a vim-producer and a food for growth.

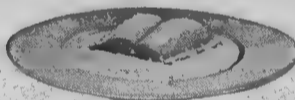
It is almost a complete food—nearly the ideal food. A food which every modern mother wants her child to get.

35 Cents Buys 6221 Calories



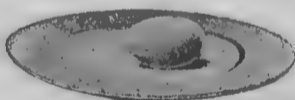
4 Oz. Meat

will cost 8 cents, or 8 times the dish of oats.



White Fish

or mackerel costs some 8 cents per serving—8 times the dish of oats.



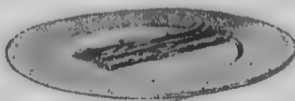
One Egg

costs 4 cents, or 4 times the Quaker Oats.



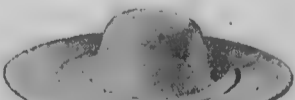
Two Muffins

costs 2 cents, or 2 times the oat dish.



Bacon

costs about a cent a slice—same as a dish of Quaker Oats.



Custard

costs 4 cents per serving, or 4 times the Quaker Oats.

The 35-cent package of Quaker Oats contains 6221 calories. That's the energy unit used to measure food values.

Compare that cost with other necessary foods. These are the figures at this writing:—

Cost of 6221 Calories

In Quaker Oats	35c
In Average Meats	\$2.89
In Average Fish	2.80
In Hen's Eggs	3.75
In Vegetables	68c. to 4.70

Meats, eggs, fish and fowl, on this basis, cost nine times Quaker Oats for the same calory value.

Each large package served in place of meat saves about \$2.80.

Save that in your breakfasts. Everybody should eat oats once daily. Then the saving will help pay for costlier foods at dinner.

Quaker Oats

With That Extra Flavor

Get Quaker Oats to make the dish doubly inviting.

They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats. All the little grains are discarded, so we get but ten pounds from a bushel.

When such oats cost no extra price it is due to yourself that you get them.

35c and 15c per Package

Except in the Far West

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

The Moose

All Canada is the natural home of the "King" of Canada's big game, but New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba afford the best moose hunting.

There are two methods followed in moose hunting—"calling" and "still hunting." During the rutting season the first method is the one usually followed, but there is more satisfaction in tracking. Absolute silence is the one great essential in still hunting and stalking must be done "up wind."

The tracks of a bull moose can be readily distinguished from those of the cow. The former are rounded and blunt—the cow's long and pointed.

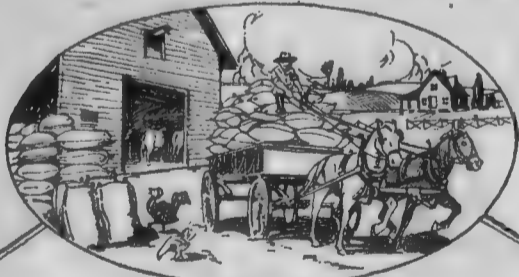
During the winter, moose gather on the hardwood ridges between cedar and spruce swamps, through which they make beaten lanes. A "yard" sometimes contains twenty to forty animals.

Opinions differ as to the most suitable cartridge for moose hunting. Choose one with shocking power back of it and be sure the big "D" trade-mark is on the box.

DOMINION Ammunition

is always dependable for moose and other big game. Users of 30-30 rifles should look for the yellow label on the back of the box—it insures more speed, flatter trajectory and greater shocking power.

Dominion Cartridge Co.
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The Farmer's Delight
A well filled barn—A well
stocked stable -- and a
pipe well filled with —
MACDONALD'S
BRIER
PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

"The Tobacco with
a Heart"



TOWERS WATERPROOF CLOTHING

"Takes the Wet out of Rain"
The "Twenty-Two" Coat

THE coat that keeps out all the water all the time. This coat is specially adapted for farmers and teamsters, made from heavy material, finished with corduroy lined collar. Fastened at an angle with solid brass rust-proof clasps. You cannot get the legs of your pants wet with this coat. On every Fish Brand label appears the simple words "Satisfaction Guaranteed" which mean that we will make good any Fish Brand garment which for any reason fails to do its full duty. Ask your dealer.

TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED
Toronto
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Coast to Coast Service



Prairie Hay Green Oat Hay
Feed Oats Seed Oats

Frederick Ind Lloydminster

found that the tastes of other classes of stock were similar. But it is an ideal fall and spring feed for milk cows. On a small pasture, close to the stables, and convenient for manuring in normal seasons it will carry more stock per acre than any pasture I know of. Plowed and seeded each year in July it is in good shape to turn stock on by the beginning or middle of September, when wild grass is getting dry and the tame grasses are showing signs of frost. But you must not over-graze it in the fall; it has to go into the winter fairly strong or it is liable to be patchy next spring. It will stand more abuse than fall wheat but I have seen very patchy fields of fall rye in the spring when it has been eaten too close. This applies particularly to the Chi nook belt.

This year, on account of shortage of feed, I noticed quite a lot of rye cut as hay for horses. If cut early enough it makes good nutritious fodder, and if fed in reasonable quantities will all be eaten, but my experience in feeding either fall or spring rye to horses is that it is best not to feed much else in the way of roughage.

And right here let me say a good word on behalf of spring rye. This year, I sowed on July 19 and 20, 20 bushels of seed on 20 acres of cutworm-eaten ground, where not even a weed was showing green. Everything was wilting up and the wind felt as if coming from the mouth of Hades. On the same date in September I am quite conservative in saying I cut at least 40 tons of feed; it averaged five feet high. Next spring I am going to put aside 20 acres as an insurance policy on spring rye. I know it is no recommendation for a country to grow it but I also know that in the dry years in the nineties nothing else could be depended on to raise a crop, and I also know that I have seen lots of fat horses which did not have anything else as roughage than the much-despised rye. Sow spring rye fairly early, cut it twice and cut it when in bloom.—W. M., Southern Alta.

Northern-Grown Alfalfa

It is becoming more and more evident that much of the indifferent success that has been experienced by many farmers with alfalfa, is due to the use of strains and varieties that are not up to the mark in hardiness. No doubt the great demand for "Northern Grown" seed has furnished a temptation to put common alfalfa seed on the market under the name "Northern Grown" that has not always been resisted. To be "Northern Grown" is not enough. Northern-grown seed may be any seed grown in the northern hemisphere. It is definitely established that the most reliable sort of alfalfa for planting on the prairie is Grimm. Grimm alfalfa originated in Minnesota, and is named after Wendelin Grimm, a German immigrant who settled in Carver county in 1857. He brought with him a small quantity of alfalfa and it is believed that what is now known as Grimm alfalfa is a natural cross occurring in Europe between the cultivated fields of common alfalfa and the wild plants of yellow flowered lucern. The alfalfa was grown year after year for almost half a century, and the hardiness improved by selection.

Except upon close scrutiny, Grimm alfalfa resembles other varieties, though it varies more as to an uprightness of growth and the color of the flower. It is inclined to have a more branching root system than common alfalfa. The seed is identical in appearance with the common strains. The only way to insure that Grimm of a hardy strain is being secured is to purchase from a distributor whose reliability cannot be doubted.

Killing Winter Annuals

In the group of weeds known as winter annuals, the seeds germinate immediately after they are scattered and pass the winter in the form of a small seedling plant which survives the winter under the snow and resumes growth in the following spring. Belonging to this group are the following weeds: chess, purple cockle, night-flowering catchfly, stinkweed, shepherd's purse, false flax, ball mustard, wild radish, hare's ear mustard, tumbling mustard, peppergrass, wormseed mustard, blue bur, or stickseed, and stinking may.

weed. It is in the case of these weeds that autumn cultivation is specially desirable as if they are turned under with the plow and covered sufficiently deeply, very few of them will be able to continue their growth after the snow melts.

Eradicating Canada Thistle

Q.—Can you give me a method for killing Canada thistles? We have some of them in small patches, but find that they are spreading fast. They grow very thick.—P. G., Jr., Sask.

A.—If the patches are quite small and there are not many of them they may be smothered out by piling straw or manure on them. It is more than likely that the thistle may be quite widely spread through your fields and require more general treatment. The bare fallow treatment would probably fit in with your general farm practice the best. Canada thistles have deep-creeping root stalks and it is mostly by means of these that the weed spreads. They also serve as reservoirs of stored food. Most of the creeping roots are below plow depth. The line of attack is to starve the plant out by preventing green growth. Plow seven inches deep just before freeze-up, leaving the land rough and open. This assists the frost in getting down to the roots and weakening them. During the following season cultivate persistently and thoroughly with a duckfoot cultivator never allowing the thistles to develop green leaves. If it is a very wet season you may have difficulty in doing this, but come as near to it as possible. The reserve of food in the root-stalks will be used up in trying to force growth against the cultivation and the plants will be killed.

Turning Straw into Manure

The most satisfactory means of rotting the straw quickly is livestock. If cattle and horses are allowed free access to straw piles during the day throughout the winter a few head will trample down a large pile. In doing so they tramp with it large quantities of snow and their own manure and urine, thus serving the double purpose of saving their own waste products for the land, and putting the straw into shape to be more easily rotted.

In the spring, the edges should be gathered toward the centre till the trampled pile is not less than four feet deep, and left in this condition all summer, is in splendid shape in the fall to spread on the land that is to be summerfallowed the following season. The shaping of the pile can be done in the spring, and the spreading on the land can be done in the fall after the land is too much frozen to allow of any cultivation, thus allowing low wages for the doing of the work.

Kernels

If you are in or near a district in which there was an outbreak of grasshoppers be on the lookout for another outbreak in 1920.

The most profitable way to use grasses is in a short rotation. Left in sod long they become unproductive and hard to break up.

At the Lacombe station it has been found that the stock-carrying capacity of land seeded to Kentucky Blue Grass for pasture purposes is at least double that of similar land under natural grasses.

A good mixed farming rotation not only provides for the future condition of the soil, but it gives a larger per cent. profit than straight grain growing.

It is becoming more and more necessary for farmers who keep stock to produce cultivated forage, pasture and hay crops. There are a large number of these from which to make the selection. For each district there are several to choose from.

Growing on the Manitoba Agricultural College grounds are a number of selected native seedling plum trees. These trees were in full bearing this year, and their crop has demonstrated very clearly that plums of good size and quality can be grown in Manitoba. From 50 to 100 pounds of fruit have been taken from each tree.



a pair of boots or if he found that sugar was 12 cents a pound instead of "21 pounds for a dollar," he would think the country had fallen into the hands of robbers and thieves. And if he went in to buy a wagon similar to the old one that, like a skeleton whitening in the sun, lies out behind your barn, and was told that the price was \$150, he would have some sharp words to say about "profiteers."

But on the other hand, when he found that a hog is worth as much to-day as a cow was in his day, or that he could get more than \$2.25 a bushel for his wheat, it would make him feel some better. We would simply have to explain to the old gentleman that a dollar is not worth as much as it used to be. That is to say, it will not buy as much of many things as it did in his day. Professors of economics have a phrase they like to use—"the diminishing value of a dollar," they say.

"How much did you get for eggs in your day?" we would ask him.

"Thirteen cents. Two dozen a quarter," he would reply.



"Well, they are worth 60 cents a dozen now. How much for hogs?"

"Well, I remember some forty years ago selling the finest bunch of hogs you ever saw for 2 1/2 cents, per lb. What do they fetch now?"

"Twenty cents, fed and watered."

Yes, we would have lots of surprises for the old gentleman. But there is one commodity that is still the same price as in the old gentleman's day—that's Life Insurance. If Life Insurance premiums had advanced at the same rate as the price of other commodities, they would be twice or even three times what they are. You can maintain Life Insurance to-day with the same yearly deposit as you could fifteen years ago.

The carrying of Life Insurance is a practice that is more and more extending among Canadian farmers. Almost every man and woman wants to save money in order that they may be independent later on in life. Life Insurance is the greatest way to save that has ever been devised. Just think of it!—the moment you sign your application for life insurance for \$1,000 or \$2,000, or \$5,000 you have created "an estate" of that much money. Each year or each six months you deposit the premium with the Company. At the end of fifteen, or twenty, or thirty years, The Imperial Life Assurance Company pays over to you the proceeds of your savings for that period. You don't need to worry about any other kind of saving. You and your family are safe!



If you want to save money to pay off a mortgage, Life Insurance is the way to do it. If you want to build later on, you can easily and quickly raise money against your Life Insurance. If you want to provide for the education of your children, or to buy a farm for your boy later on, or to guarantee your wife and family against trouble and want, if anything should happen to you, the surest and best way to do it is by Life Insurance. In the old days people used to say, "Oh, Life Insurance! No, thanks. You have to die to win!" That is a great mistake. You don't have to die to win, because The Imperial Life Assurance Company has many different plans of Life Insurance to offer that will provide you with money at the time you know you will need it most.

There is an Imperial Policy exactly suited to your own particular circumstances. Just fill out the coupon in this advertisement and mail it to us. Then we'll tell you all about it. And you will be placed under no obligation whatever.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONTARIO

Branches and Agencies in all important centres

I will read your booklet if you mail it to me. But it must be understood that this does not commit me to any further action.

I am _____ years of age and could save and invest \$ _____ each year.

Name _____

Address _____

After the Moults— EGGS



REMEMBER, going through the moult is like going through a long spell of sickness. To force out the old quills and grow new feathers saps a hen's vitality.

If you expect your hens to be fall producers and winter layers, then feed them Poultry Pan-a-ce-a during and after the moult.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

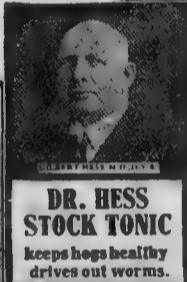
will start your pullets and moulted hens to laying

It contains Tonics that put your moulted hens in fine condition—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—Iron that gives a moulted, run-down hen rich, red blood and a red comb. It contains internal antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system. No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed. It pays to feed Pan-a-ce-a regularly.

It brings back the singing—it brings back the scratching—it brings back the cackle. That's when you get eggs; and it's eggs you want—fall eggs, winter eggs—when eggs are eggs.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a to all your poultry to make and keep them healthy. The dealer refunds your money if it does not do as claimed. Tell the dealer how many fowls you have and he will tell you what sized package to buy. Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. 35c, 85c, and \$1.75 packages. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50; 100-lb. drum, \$14.00.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

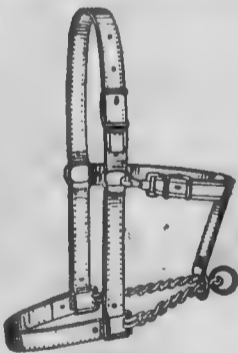


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Killer Kills Lice**

Your Horse Can't Break This Halter

We assume the full responsibility by attaching our guarantee tag to this Griffith Sampson Halter. This means that if it breaks within a year from date of purchase we will repair it, or send you a new halter absolutely free of charge.

There's strength in every strap and stitch of the Sampson. See that chain chin draw? That's electric welded steel chain—it grips the horse under the jaw when he pulls and he soon yields to its strength.



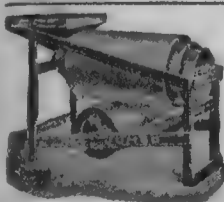
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Griffith Guaranteed Halters

Our guarantee tag is attached to all our guaranteed halters. Isn't that a worth while consideration when buying your next halter? Price of Sampson \$2.50 (in the West \$2.75). If your dealer can't supply you send direct to us giving dealer's name.

Send for free booklet. Shows a halter for every purpose—at a price to suit your purse.

G. L. Griffith & Son 73 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.



It Pays To Run Your Grain Through A "Jumbo"

before you sell it. Keep the Oats and Screenings home for feed. The "Jumbo" has a 60-bushel capacity per hour. The "Jumbo" cleans all kinds of Grain for Seed, and the only perfect Cockle and Pea Mill made, all in one. You need it as you will save price on a small amount of Grain and Grass Seed. For Smut, use the "Imperial"; we guarantee your crop will be free from Smut at little cost. Our prices are the lowest. Direct to you. Write us for full particulars and save \$10. Minneapolis Separator Co., 322 Erie St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Foxtail---A Dangerous Weed

Barbed Awns Do the Damage

Owing to the scarcity of forage all over the western prairie, many stockmen have been forced to cut hay which in ordinary years would be considered of too poor quality for consumption. Much of this is from pastures and meadows infested with a plant which is known among Canadian stockmen as foxtail (*Hordeum jubatum*), but owing to the fact that there is a distinctly different plant known elsewhere as foxtail, scientists have tried to overcome the ensuing confusion by introducing and fostering other names, wild barley, squirrel-tail and tickle-grass.

Formerly this grass was restricted to the Rocky Mountain region, but it has spread until there is no locality in any of the prairie provinces which is free from it. It has the property of adapting itself to great extremes of moisture. In the irrigation country and in river valleys it takes possession of land which lies under water for long periods, a condition which kills many of the best hay plants. Foxtail is particularly resistant to the other extreme of

Part of Single
Beard.

drought and grows luxuriantly in many of the valley bottoms in the Medicine Hat area, when other plants have languished and died in a baked soil. Fields which are subject to flooding in the spring, rapid drying and extreme baking in the early summer, are particularly subject to foxtail, as it is a plant which draws its sustenance from the soil early in the season to feed its early-maturing seeds and then when the weeks of scant moisture come, when other plants are striving to mature their seeds, the foxtail, its season's function accomplished, lies dormant.

It is not an annual, and, therefore, cannot be completely controlled by early cutting nor frequent clipping, the purpose of which would be to keep it from going to seed. There is a widespread belief that this grass depends for its perpetuation upon its annual crop of seeds, but this is a mistake, it is a perennial living from year to year upon the same root stem. As it commences to grow very early in the spring and seeds early, foxtail is quite ripe when other hay is in the prime for cutting, hence the property of earliness which insures its life against other grasses makes it particularly dangerous to livestock.

Foxtail attacks the gums, tongue and cheeks of horses, cattle and sheep. The barbed beards work under the membranes of the mouth and produce tender pustules, which in turn are more easily invaded than the healthy membrane. Vast numbers of these awns work into one pouch. The jaw becomes so affected that the teeth loosen and the animal refuses to eat because mastication is so painful. If the animal does not actually die of starvation it becomes so reduced in vitality that it is prey to numerous ills which may terminate fatally. In cattle the ray fungus, which causes lump jaw, usually gains entrance through sores caused in this manner.

Loss to Sheep-Owners

The chief losses from foxtail, however, are suffered by sheep owners.

Bulletin 77 of the Nevada Experimental Station contains a summary of their investigations on the losses in that state.

When the wool on the back, neck and flanks become full of the pricking bearded seeds, the sheep walk stiffly; every motion hurts as if the skin were full of slivers. The natural easy gait is gone and instead, the bodily movements are constrained and stiff. This is all due to the pain caused by the piercing awns and the thick mass of seeds embedded in the wool and skin. Eventually the skin loses its pliability and becomes hard, and the wool feels rough and dry upon being handled. The sheep stretches, rubs itself and bites the wool. It may become so badly infested that masses of bearded seeds will give the wool a brownish color. As a result the sheep loses flesh and the wool is materially damaged.

The eye is often affected when the sheep eat out of racks raised from the ground. In order to avoid eating the foxtail they burrow their heads into the rack and the fleece picks up the beards which the mouth rejects. Many sheep become totally blind from the inflammation set up by the presence of awns.

In meadows and pastures where this weed has taken possession, it is claimed by some Nevada sheepmen that they have had success by running sheep early in the spring when the grass is high enough to be tempting and palatable. It is the earliest of all the grasses, hence the check which the



Typical Foxtail Plant.

sheep give it reduces its vitality during the critical period of its growth and give the other grasses a chance to start. By the time the sheep are removed the foxtail is cropped down to the ground and the other grasses are becoming nicely established. As the others make a faster mid-season growth they are ready to harvest when the foxtail heads are beginning to appear. The only objection one can see to this practice for Canadian use is that many of the worst foxtail areas in this northern clime are too wet for running sheep in the spring.

If one is compelled to feed hay containing foxtail to sheep, and this is what is so unfortunately true with so many of our sheepmen this winter, it should never be fed in feed racks. It



Shellbrook Shropshires.

Mammoth Dispersion Sale

Pure-bred Registered
Hereford Cattle,
Berkshire Hogs
and Shropshire Sheep

Also a number of
Good Grade Cattle
and High-class Mares
and Geldings



E. S. CLINCH.

Farm Implements,
Threshing and
Plowing Machinery

Harness, &c.

At the

SHELLBROOK PURE-BRED STOCK FARM

Five Miles North-east of the Village of Shellbrook, Sask. Twenty-five Miles East of Prince Albert, on the C.N. Railway.

on **Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 6th November, 1919**

The pure-bred Cattle, Sheep and Hogs will be sold on the **SECOND** day of the Sale; the Grade Cattle and Horses, Machinery, &c., on the **FIRST**



Yearling Hereford Bulls to be Sold in this Dispersion Sale, on November 5, 1919.

First in his class at Minnesota State Fair, 1917, in open competition with five states.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

18 Sows, all bred to the pure-bred boar Canlico, from the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat; sire, Robhooks Champion II.; dam, Solberta Nellie. Also Spring Pigs, both sexes.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

100 head, comprising 16 Yearling Rams, 20 Ram Lambs, balance young ewes and lambs. The shearlings and lambs are sired by my undefeated imported ram.

GRADE CATTLE

150 head, including 90 Females. All of breeding age, bred to pure-bred Hereford bulls. Balance, Yearlings and Sucking Calves.

GRADE HORSES

60 head. 16 Mares, all bred to my prize-winning Percheron stallion, Anida. Balance Geldings and this year's Colts.



Registered Shropshire Ewes and Lambs. Will be Sold at E. S. Clinch's Dispersion Sale at Shellbrook, Sask., November 5, 1919.

Machinery and Implements

include 1 Steam 110 Case Engine, 42x64 Red River Special Separator, 1 Ten-furrow Cockshutt Gang Plow, 3 John Deere 24-foot Grub Breaking Plows, 10 Seven and Eight-foot Binders, Sheaf Loader, Hay Press, 20 Wagons, 10 Grain Tanks, and the usual farm machinery sufficient to work 2,500 acres of land.



Big Berkshire Sows, all bred. Will be Sold at Dispersion Sale, November 5, 1919.

TERMS

Full time given responsible parties, on security, or joint approved notes, due October 1, 1920, at Eight per cent. interest. Strangers must bring bank references. Machinery and Implements—All separate purchases up to \$25, Cash; above that amount, joint notes on approved security. For Rent or Sale, on crop payments, 2,700 acres of good land, divided up to suit purchasers. Write for particulars.

Excellent Wheat, Oat and Barley Straw, from 2,500 acres; 50 Tons Rye Grass Hay; 300 Bushels Potatoes; Seed, Etc.

Good Train Service and Hotel Accommodation

Catalog of Pure-bred Stock ready now



Hereford Heifers, 8 to 10 Months. To be Sold at Dispersion Sale, November 5, 1919.

Send for one to—

Mr. R. COWELL,
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PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

E. S. CLINCH,
Proprietor, Shellbrook Pure-bred Stock Farm
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Importers of
**CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON
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**Shropshire Sheep from Im-
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For sale at present time a few
real high-class Clydesdale, Per-
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ages, the majority of them prize
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The Clydesdale Stallions all weigh
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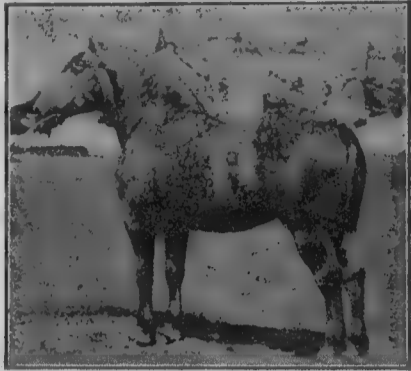
PERCHERON MARES—A car
load of personally-selected females
due to arrive at our Calgary
branch shortly. Make a point of
looking them over.

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—A number of splendid, useful ram lambs from
imported stock; priced moderately.

WIRE, WRITE OR PHONE YOUR WANTS

Calgary Branch:

A. A. McDONALD,
Manager.



VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

SHORTHORNS: For Immediate Sale

Owing to the feed shortage I will sacrifice several Scotch-bred Cows and Heifers and a few Dual-purpose Animals. Families represented include: Olippers, Countesses, Ramsdens, Nonpareils, and Butterflies—a chance to get straight Scotch cattle at sacrifice prices. Also have Two Young Bulls for sale.

DR. O. H. PATRICK

Bank of Commerce Building
CALGARY - ALBERTA
Owner of the Famous Karakule and Persian Fur-bearing Sheep.

Auction Sale of Sheep, Swine and Dairy Cattle

PURE-BRED AND GRADE

at Calgary, Alta., October 28, 29 and 30,

In New and Up-to-date Cattle Pavilion, at Victoria Park.

Large entry of good Grade Ewes to be Sold in Lots of Five. Also
Shropshire, Suffolk, Oxford and Persian Rams.

**THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS ALSO ANNOUNCE
THEIR SIXTEENTH ANNUAL**

Alberta Winter Fair and Auction Sale of Beef Cattle and Fat Stock
at Victoria Park, Calgary, December 9 to 12.

Generous Prizes for Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

OPEN TO ALL Entries Close November 25.

Catalogues and Prize Lists for these Events may be Obtained from

E. L. RICHARDSON

Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Associations, CALGARY, Alta.

Registered Holsteins

Sire in Service, Korndyke
Posch-Pontiac, 17203

FOR SALE—Females, all ages; also Young Calves, both sexes, from prize-winning
stock. Righty head to select from. Special prices for next 80 days. Write me.

JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK

BONNIE BRAE STOCK FARM OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

OAK BLUFF HERO, by Imp. Oakland Star, and **WILLOW RIDGE
MARQUIS**, by Imp. Gainford Marquis.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special
offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm
a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail.
Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON Priddis, Alta.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE HEIFERS, COWS, SHEEP

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in
car lots shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by
a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock
in Alberta. Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep.

Wade & Jack BOX 11
STOCKYARDS Calgary, Alta.



CAUTION—Do Not Be Deceived

There is only one GENUINE O. M. FRANKLIN Blackleg vaccination (commonly called vaccine).
Beware of imitations. You cannot afford to have anyone experiment on your animals.
Accurate use of the GENUINE O. M. FRANKLIN Blackleg Vaccine positively protects against Blackleg.

Be absolutely safe by using the ORIGINAL and GENUINE, manufactured
by THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM COMPANY, under the direct
supervision of Dr. O. M. Franklin, the originator.
The Kansas Blackleg Serum Company
Amarillo, Texas; Denver, Col.; Wichita, Kansas; Kansas City, Mo.;
Oklahoma City, Okla.; Pierre, S.D.; Fort Worth, Texas; Salt Lake City,
Utah; Santa Maria, Cal.



is far better to scatter the hay thinly
over the ground for this will give the
sheep the greatest freedom in the selec-
tion of what they eat, and they will,
as a result, reject the foxtail heads.
Sheep, more than any other class of
livestock, are particular about eating
what has been tramped on and this
method of feeding entails some waste
but is cheaper in the end than forcing
sheep to expose themselves to a certain
danger.

The heaviest losses are experienced
with lambing ewes. They become so
reduced in vitality that their natural
difficulties are gravely increased, and
a large percentage will go under. As
the death of the ewe usually means the
death of the lamb, it is a double loss to
owners. Even though ewes may survive
the ordeal of lambing their reduced con-
dition curtails the milk flow so that
her lamb's chances are poor. The loss
of teeth is a permanent disability which
shortens the life of all animals. In
view of these considerations special
regard should be had for lambing ewes
which are to be carried through this
winter.

Registering Horses

Inquiries have led us to publish the
requirements demanded by the Cana-
dian National Records Office for the
registration of horses which have been
graded up:—

	Mare, No particular breeding	X Pure-bred Sire
One top cross	Daughter + improved blood	X Pure-bred Sire
Two top crosses, if Hackney eligible for registration	Daughter + improved blood	X Pure-bred Sire
Three top crosses	Daughter + improved blood	X Pure-bred Sire
Four top crosses, if Clydesdale, Shire or standard-bred, eligible for registration	Daughter + improved blood	X Pure-bred Sire

Thus it may be seen that Hackneys
require only two top crosses for regis-
tration, while Clydesdales, Shires or
standard-breds require four top crosses.
In all these breeds stallions must have
both sire and dam registered before
they are eligible.

The following breeds do not admit
of grading up, Percheron, Belgian, suf-
folk, Thoroughbred and French Coach.
Even when using stallions of these
breeds the right policy for the horse-
raiser to pursue is to use the best pure-
bred sire of his chosen breed, genera-
tion after generation, and even if they



Scotland's Blue Bell.
W. H. Bryce's Stud Header.

cannot be recorded as pure-breds his
animals will reach that perfection of
form and quality which will ensure
the highest market price and yield that
satisfaction which comes to all those
who do their share toward improving
the livestock of the country.

In Livestock Circles

Calgary Sale
The October sheep, swine and dairy
cattle sale to be held on the 28th, 29th
and 30th, by the Alberta Livestock Asso-
ciations, will be the first event to be held
in the new concrete cattle pavilion at
Victoria Park, Calgary, since its comple-
tion. Contributors to the sale and buyers
will find the building the last word in
exhibition and sale arenas, providing seat-
ing accommodation for 1,800 people and
a judging ring 75 by 80 feet. The build-
ing is thoroughly fire-proof and is fitted
with a hot-air heating system, shower
baths and many other conveniences that
will add to the comfort of those in attend-
ance at the show and sale.
Entries for this event include 422 sheep,

as follows: Shropshire rams, 84; 1919
Shropshire rams, 45; Shropshire ewes
34; 1919 Shropshire ewes, 30; Oxford
rams, 29; Suffolk rams, 11; 1919 Suffolk
rams, 23; Suffolk ewes, four; Persian
rams, two; 1919 Persian rams, ten; and
150 grade ewes. The latter (Suffolk, Ox-
ford and Shropshire), will be sold in groups
of five. A catalog showing all entries
may be obtained upon application to the



Paragon.
Geo. Lane's First Prize Two-year-old
Percheron Stallion.

Secretary of the Alberta Livestock Asso-
ciations, E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia., has sold from
the Rockwood herd to the Canada Land and

Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, Alta., the
Berkshire boar Ames Rival 199th, and
three sows. The boar was the first-prize
senior pig and junior champion at the
Iowa State Fair.

E. S. Clinch Sale
Readers who are watching the announce-
ments of Mr. Clinch's dispersion sale at
Shellbrook, will be interested in this latest
information to hand.

The sale will be held under cover should
the weather turn out unpropitious, and
the train service to Shellbrook, which is
35 miles east of Prince Albert, on the
C.N.R., is good and convenient.

Transportation will be provided out to
the farm, which is four miles from town
and ample hotel accommodation will be
provided. The terms of this sale are
worth paying particular attention to as
Mr. Clinch, being desirous of encouraging
new breeders or breeders on a small
scale, is arranging to give a long term of
credit.

On all the livestock full time will be
given, on good security or approved joint
notes, due October 1, 1920, bearing inter-
est. On the machinery, cash for separate
purchases up to \$25 is asked for, and
security for the balance.

Mr. Clinch is also offering for sale or
rent on crop payments, 2,700 acres of
good land which will be split up to suit
purchaser or renter. He will also sell
good wheat, oat and barley straw off
2,500 acres, as well as some rye, grass
hay, potatoes, seed, etc.

This is a sale which should bring a lot
of purchasers together from all over the
West, and the distribution of this high
class stock should prove very beneficial
particularly to the livestock industry.

Catalogs, giving full particulars of breed-
ing, etc., will be ready shortly; send your
name in for one now, either to Mr. Clinch
or to M. R. Cowell, auctioneer, Prince Al-
bert, who will conduct the two days' sale.

It may be noted that the pedigreed stock
will be sold on the second day and the
grades and machinery, implements, etc.
on the first.

Steers for 1920 International

At the spring meeting of the Alberta
Cattle Breeders' Association, Prof. Dowell
pointed out that the university had for
some time been carrying on their instruc-
tional work with grade animals which were
afterward shown at Edmonton. The sug-
gestion was made that if pure-bred animals
were used the value of the college work
would be greatly enhanced, and apart from
the initial cost of the animal the mainten-
ance and finishing would not impose addi-
tional financial burden. As the college
had not the funds to purchase pure-bred
steers a plan was worked out whereby
breeders would donate animals, the college
would bear the expense of raising and
show honors would be divided. Both Dean
Howes and Prof. Dowell are loud in their
praise of the spirit with which breeders
have responded, and up to the present time
calves have been offered by the following:

Herefords—S. M. Mace, High River; Jno
McD. Davidson, Coaldale; Frank Collicut,
Crossfield; Geo. E. Fuller, Midnapore;
Curtice Cattle Co., Shepherd; Pym Bros.,
Mirror; W. W. Smith, Camrose; M. Alsager.

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

at PUBLIC AUCTION

I will sell, at public auction, 25 Belgian Stallions and Mares, at Regina Fair Grounds, on Saturday, November 8th, 1 p.m.

The offering includes practically all of my 1919 show herd, and many others just as good. My ambition has been, and still is, to produce draft horses of superior merit. That I have been successful in this, I believe I have proven. The sale is made up mostly of bred mares, ranging in age from two to six years. These mares are not only bred, but are bred to

PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD

who now stands one of the very greatest stallions in America. To make this sale a credit to the **PIONEER STOCK FARM** I have spared no effort. It is doubtful if a more clean and sound bunch of good, young stuff ever went through a sale ring.

But this offering of mares has something more than individual merit to commend them.

Sixteen of them are bred to the world-renowned **PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD**. At the International Belgian Horse Show **PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD** met in competition many State Champions, and was crowned King of the Show. At the Chicago International, last year, as a two-year-old, he was made First in class, Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion. This year, at the International Belgian Horse Show, the greatest show of Belgian horses ever held in America, he was First in Class, Senior Champion and Grand Champion, the very highest

honors of the show. It is said by many that he is even a greater horse than his illustrious sire.

Any man who appreciates a good horse will readily understand what it would mean to own a pair of good young mares bred to **PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD**.

There are three Stallions in the offering—one a likely son of the great **FARCEUR**.

Remember the date, November 8th, 1919, at Regina. Write for Catalog. Do it today.



PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD

GEORGE RUPP

-

Lampman, Sask.

Glenlea Stock Farm Sold

Dispersal Sale

At the Farm, 16 miles South of Winnipeg

November 5 and 6, 1919

The entire herd of pure-bred **Holsteins**—which contains the blood of the most noted **Holstein** families. All animals are under five years of age

Pure-bred **Clydesdale** and **Grade Horses**

Implements of every description, modern and up-to-date; in fact everything on this Model Farm.

HOLSTEIN CATALOGUES IN PREPARATION

OFFICE:

702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Ben. Walton, Auctioneer.

W. J. Cummings, Manager

**FREE—WRITE
HILL
For
SECRETS**

OF BIG TRAPPERS
Official Fur Price List,
Supply Catalog and Game
Laws. All sent FREE.

Hill Bros. Fur Co. 413 Hill Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.

MAIL COUPON TODAY
HILL BROS. FUR CO.
413 Hill Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Send me FREE "Secrets of Big Trappers",
Official Fur Price List, Game Laws, etc.

Name _____
Town _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____

50 Registered Shorthorn Heifers 50

And 20 Young Registered Bulls

Will arrive at Dauphin, Man., Monday, Nov. 3

and will be on sale for one week only, from date of arrival. They have size and quality. Mostly all safe in calf. Two prominent Bulls. Everyone guaranteed a breeder.

An exceptional choice lot. Our prices are right and terms to suit reliable purchasers at Ontario rates of interest. Anyone wanting a choice Shorthorn Heifer or Bull should see this lot.

Also a number of young registered
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

for sale, with size and quality.

For further particulars write me, to C.N.R. Hotel, Dauphin, Man.

W. J. McCALLUM

OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO or BRANDON, MAN.

McClary's was not built in a day

McClary's make more stoves and furnaces than any other maker in the British Empire. Their leadership is unquestioned. It came naturally as the reward of a firm purpose.

In 72 years, every plan, every policy of the McClary's institution has been actuated by one dominating thought.

"McClary's must be the best value we can produce."

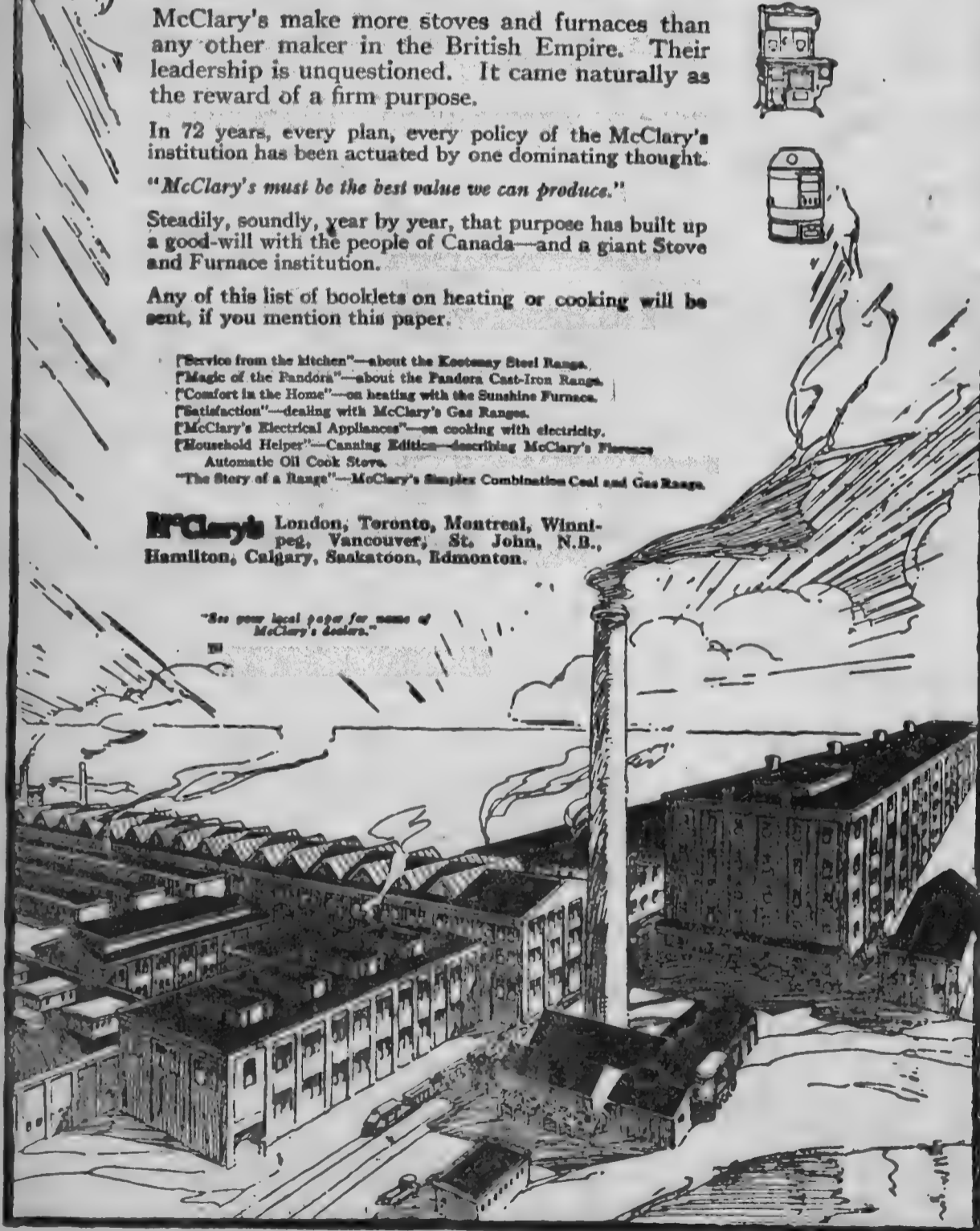
Steadily, soundly, year by year, that purpose has built up a good-will with the people of Canada—and a giant Stove and Furnace institution.

Any of this list of booklets on heating or cooking will be sent, if you mention this paper.

- ["Service from the Kitchen"—about the Kootenay Steel Range.
- ["Magic of the Pandora"—about the Pandora Cast-Iron Range.
- ["Comfort in the Home"—on heating with the Sunshine Furnace.
- ["Satisfaction"—dealing with McClary's Gas Ranges.
- ["McClary's Electrical Appliances"—on cooking with electricity.
- ["Household Helper"—Canning Edition—describing McClary's Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove.
- ["The Story of a Range"—McClary's Simplex Combination Coal and Gas Range.

McClary's London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

"See your local paper for name of McClary's dealer."



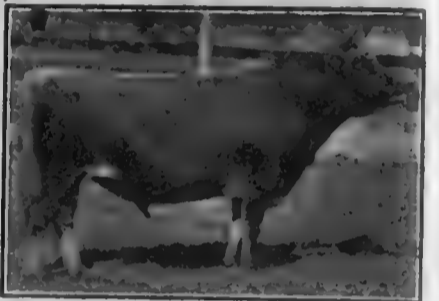
Leighton, Wm. McRae, Calgary; S. Downie, Carstairs; O. A. Boggs, Daysland. Aberdeen-Angus—A. E. Noad, Olds; J. F. Day, Red Deer; C. H. Richardson, Bowden; Geo. Jackson, Cheadle; J. H. Morrison and Sons, Bentley; J. J. Bell, Islay; Thos. Knowles, Irma; E. Messervy, Loughed; A. Morris, Czar; Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat; Sam Pritchard, Camrose; Chas. Ellett, Edmonton S.; J. D. McGregor, Brandon; W. H. Bird, Youngs town; Clemens Bros., Sedgewick; A. W. and A. V. Juggins, Lloydminster; Loftus and Dickson, Innisfree.

Shorthorns—A. S. Fowler, Mazeppa; Geo. Lane Co., High River.

Not only have these animals been given freely but in almost every case breeders have offered practically the pick of the herd. From the above list 12 have been selected, and the college has made a further addition of a Shorthorn of their own raising. All animals are progressing favorably, and it is hoped that by the 1930 International Prof. Dowell will be able to present some individuals which will do credit to his feeding methods as well as to the professional skill and public spirit of the breeders who have given so open-handedly.

Aberdeen-Angus at Warman

Lack of space in the last issue prevented a completion of The Guide's field representative's report on E. C. Woods, Eastview herd of Daddies. The future of any man in the livestock game is not measured by the cattle he keeps as much as by the kind he produces, and Mr. Woods' young stuff, bred on the Saskatchewan prairie show judicious thought and investment which ought to put him on the map as a



Brampton Radiator.

Grand Champion Jersey Bull. Owned by B. H. Bull and Son, Brampton, Ont.

constructive breeder. His present calf crop, particularly, are a good bunch and justify our remarks of last week about the quality of sires used at Warman. But it takes more than good bulls to produce a uniform growthy, typy bunch of calves.

The females also show the hall marks of blood and breeding, and they include the champion cow, Middlebrook Pride 9th, which looks as well in the pasture field as in the show ring, and raises a calf every year; the two-year-old Muskogee Heather Girl, the yearling Heather Rose, the senior calf Muskogee Duchess 3rd, all by Black Emerson, and the junior calf Eastview Daisy, by Elmland Blom II.

There are lots of others of equal merit in this herd, and good foundation stock could be easily picked out. Mr. Woods is a young man, he started out with the right kind of stuff; he has made good during the time he has been breeding Angus cattle and something of the very best in the "Doddie" line is looked for from his herd in the not far-distant future.

McCallum Shorthorns

W. T. McCallum, the well-known Clydesdale and Shorthorn importer and breeder, will have 50 choice registered Shorthorn heifers and a number of choice bulls that will arrive at Dauphin, Man., Monday, November the 3rd, and will be on sale there for one week only. Mr. McCallum has sold a great many car loads of Shorthorn cattle throughout the West this last few years. He was one of the largest Clydesdale importers while the trade was on, previous to the war.

Steed Shorthorns

It would be very difficult to find a better bunch of Shorthorn females than those which A. M. Steed has collected at his ranch, Stirling, Alta. Besides the imported cows which received previous mention in The Guide, Mr. Steed has considerably strengthened his holding by the purchase of the Gillies' herd, of Edmonton, Alta.

The families are chiefly Broadhooks, Rosebuds, Rosemarys, Jilts, Lavenders, Waterloos, Brawith Buds, Butterflies, Mysies, Elizas, and one or two other well known strains.

Two or three heifers are got by the well-known Old Country sire Old Fortis, others by Auchencruive Robin, Red Knight, champion and first in the ring. Two attractive yearling heifers are by Boquhan Monarch Nonpareil, a bull Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, is using.

Then there is the two-year-old, sweetly formed Kinellar Miss Heiress, a granddaughter of Old Fortis, also the dam of the \$1,000 calf Roan Bracelet, and another Mysie heifer, which is sold for the same money; also Sheethan's Vine, whose first calf Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, purchased in Scotland, and sold last year in Chicago for \$1,870.

There are many others of equally attractive lineage, but the foregoing will give some idea of the breeding lines in the herd.

There are also a number of good, young bulls, neatly termed beef-making machinery, some of them fit for service, other-

Big Unreserved Auction Sale of Pure-bred and Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

At DAUPHIN, Man., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1919, at 1 p.m.

40 Cows, 10 Bulls

Chief Contributor is Jas. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Man.

All cows are young and are bred to such noted champion bulls as Blackcap McGregor and Edward of Glencarnock.

One-half purchase price of all bred females will be given for their calves when 15 months old if in good condition and for sale.

This guarantees a safe investment on all purchases.

All bulls are over twelve months old and are guaranteed pure breeders.

TERMS: Cash or approved notes for half purchase price.

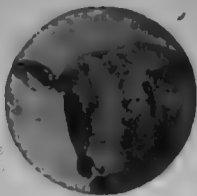
Attend this great sale and start a herd of this famous Scotch breed of cattle.

The Terms and Guarantees of this Sale are unusual. They are given to encourage the farmer to start herds of this great breed throughout the country. This will result in the production of real high-class beef.

Big prices are not expected; animals will be sold absolutely without reserve. For further information, write:—

J. D. McGregor,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Dan. Hamilton, Auctioneer,
DAUPHIN, MANITOBA.



Great Auction Sale

OF

Pure-bred Clyde and Percheron Stallions and Mares, Swiss Cattle and Farm Implements

at my farm, 2 1/4 miles South-east of Deloraine, Manitoba, on

Tuesday, October 28, 1919

8 Clyde Stallions, 1 Percheron Stallion, 8 Pure-bred Clyde Mares, 2 Percheron Mares, and 31 other horses. 6 Pure-bred Swiss Cattle and 42 Grade Cattle. Full supply of Farm Implements; Case Tractor; Pigs and Poultry.

WRITE TO AUCTIONEER FOR CATALOGUE

Wm. McLaren
Proprietor

James P. Morrison
Auctioneer



If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows, safe in calf. I have also forty bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and See These Cattle or Write

Frank Collicut 686-11th Ave. W.
Calgary

Sheep and Swine Sales

Will be held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations at

REGINA—November 27 and 28, 1919

SASKATOON—December 4, 1919.

Pure-bred Males and Females, of both classes of stock, as well as High-grade Ewes, will be offered for sale. Special terms are granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 30th.

For Sale Regulations and Entry Forms Apply to

J. G. ROBERTSON, Sec., Livestock Associations, Dept. of Agriculture, REGINA.

Sheep for Sale

600 Grade Oxford Ewes, good quality stuff, two and three years old. Can be seen on range at Viking, Alta. Also 5 Pure-bred Oxford Rams at Lethbridge. Apply to either

Kaare Hoyem
VIKING, ALTA.

or C. S. Crest
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

HORSES! HORSES!!

Special Unreserved Auction Sale

AT

Alberta Stock Yards Calgary, Alta.

(Sale Ring Under Cover)

ON

Friday, October 31, 1919
at 10.30 o'clock a.m. sharp

600 HEAD OF HORSES

COMPRISING:—

100 Head Well-broken Heavy Mares and Geldings, weighing from 1,350 to 1,700 pounds.

150 Head Three and Four-year-old Mares and Geldings, Green Broken or Well Halter Broken, with Bone and Substance.

100 Head Range Mares and Geldings.

64 Head Good Boned Two-year-old Colts. (Clyde and Percheron Bred.)

60 Head Good Boned Yearlings.

40 Head Sucking Colts.

38 Head Small Mares, with Colts at foot.

The above horses are an exceptionally good bunch, being consigned from such well-known ranches as Knight Sugar Co., Elde Bros., W. D. McLellan, M. Smythe, L. Baron, Duke Bros., Clark Bros., etc.

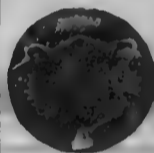
We Attend to All Your Shipments Free of Charge.

Terms Cash

A. LAYZELL COMPANY LTD.

Phone: E. 5107. Auctioneers: A. Layzell and J. W. Durno.

Keep this date well in mind as this will be the only advertisement to appear of this sale.



Pure-bred Angus Cattle For Sale

Herd headed by Le Roy Young III, by Young Le Roy, of the well-known Bowman breeding.

For immediate sale: a number of well-bred females, including Cows, two and three-year-old heifers, and a few good Young Bulls ready for service.

CLYDESDALES—Over 100 head to choose from. Stock both sexes; all ages. Write for full particulars.

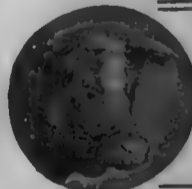
H. MACAULEY AND SONS, WASECA, SASK. Farm three miles south of station.

SHEEP FOR SALE

High-grade black-face Sheep, bred up from Shropshire and Suffolk strain.

1000 EWES, 2 to 6 years; 577 EWES, Shearling
500 EWE LAMBS

Canada Land and Irrigation Company Limited, Medicine Hat, Alta.



High-class Shorthorns For Sale

50 Head Young Cows and Heifers, three and four years old. All in calf, or with calf at foot, and re-bred to Clipper Knight, imp. by Red Knight; or Lord Gloster, by Prince Gloster. Also a few real, High-class Young Bulls, the majority ready for service, and many of them got by Old Country sires.

A. M. STEED

1408 6th Ave. E., Lethbridge, Alta.

Patronize Home Industry

Ship Your Flaxseed To

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL COMPANY

LIMITED

MONTCALM STREET

ST. BONIFACE

Write stating quantity you have to offer
Government Weighing and Inspection

Pure-Bred and Grade Sheep for Sale

PURE-BRED SUFFOLK DOWN RAMS FOR SALE



All sired by our high-priced Imported Rams. A wonderful lot, and ready for immediate service. Place your order at once. We guarantee them right. These Suffolk Rams will make the best possible cross on your Grade Ewes. Lambs from Suffolk Rams outweigh all others.

Also 50 Pure-bred Ewes for sale, and 100 High-grade Ewes. Special price.

Our imported ram, weight 45 lbs. Sire of majority of Lambs offered.

Jas. D. McGregor, Prop.
BRANDON MAN.

PERCHERONS BELGIANS

My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the big State Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real herd-headers for sale. Also some top nannies to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones to select from.—FRED CHANDLER, ST. CHARITON, IOWA. Direct below St. Paul.



ESTABLISHED 1872



MONEY IN LIVESTOCK
CAREFUL selection of breeding cattle and the right kind of financial backing will put you in a position to make money from your herd. The Bank of Hamilton is prepared to promote any legitimate development along this line.

BANK OF HAMILTON

F. E. SILVERT
Western Superintendent and Manager Winnipeg Office

TIRE TROUBLES

Partridge Tires

Out-weigh Tire Troubles

Made by The F.E. Partridge Rubber Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont.

younger. One of them is a Clipper Knight calf, whose dam is Newton's Claret, bred by Capt. Gordon. Others are by Prince Gloster, and there is also a March calf by Clipper Knight, out of the imported cow Sweet Rosebud. One particularly good calf is got by Premier Laverder, Gillies', of Edmonton, old herd bull, and out of Waterloo Princess.

Some others are sired by Clean Sweep-stakes, the sire of Everlasting, the champion at the Birmingham (England) show, sold to go to the Argentine for \$18,000; Auchencruive Robin, Vulcan of Neamore; Boquhan Royal Seal, Boquhan Nonpareil March and Champion.

These are an outstanding bunch of youngsters whose quality and breeding should work a most satisfactory improvement among our western Shorthorn stock.

Great Aberdeen-Angus Event

Aberdeen-Angus men who are watching the announcements of the Dauphin sale will be interested to hear of the success which has attended the exhibition of Blackcap McGregor's first calf. Although only six months old he was made junior champion at New York State Fair and grand champion at Michigan State Fair. This is almost unprecedented in show history and speaks volumes for the merit of his sire. Blackcap McGregor himself has never been beaten in a show ring, and Mr. McGregor refused \$10,000 for him. Many of the cows offered in the sale are bred to him; others are bred to Edward of Glencarnock, his sire.

All the females offered are young, many of them weighing around 1,800 pounds. They will either have calves at foot or be due to calve in the spring. The bulls are mostly over 12 months old and will be fit for service this coming season. Every bull is guaranteed a sure stock-getter.

Hereford Futurity at Calgary

Our attention is called to the Hereford futurity classes to be held at the Calgary Exhibition, 1920.

The prize money, \$500 in each class, will be divided as follows:—

1st prize, \$125; 2nd prize, \$90; 3rd prize, \$70; 4th prize, \$60; 5th prize, \$50; 6th prize, \$40; 7th prize, \$30; 8th prize, \$15; 9th prize, \$10; 10th prize, \$10.

In addition to these prizes, the Calgary Exhibition Company have generously offered to add \$75 to the first prize, \$50 to the 2nd prize, and \$25 to the third.



Bluebird of Orndale 2nd.
An Iowa Aberdeen-Angus Winner. Owned by Hess and Brown.

prize in each class, making the first prize worth \$900, the second \$140 and the third \$95. This should induce every Hereford breeder to make at least one entry in each class. The animals entered for these futurity classes will also be eligible for the regular Hereford classes at the exhibition. In view of the extra prize money, it has been decided to accept entries up to October 31, 1919.

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales

Two sheep and swine sales will be held this fall, at the time that the Winter Fairs are held at Regina and Saskatoon. It is expected that over 150 pure-bred sheep and 75 pure-bred swine will be offered for sale. All entries for this sale must be in the hands of the secretary, J. G. Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Regina, by October 30.

In addition to a great number of the best sheep that Saskatchewan has to offer for sale, the Sheep Breeders' Association is importing about 25 very high-class ewes and five extra choice pure-bred rams. These importations will be made in conjunction with the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and will afford an opportunity for Saskatchewan sheep men to purchase the very finest imported stock that can be secured. The majority of these importations will be Shropshire, but other breeds will also be included.

Rupp Buys Prize Winners

While at the International Belgian Horse Show, at Waterloo, Iowa, George Rupp purchased a growthy roan stallion foal by the \$47,000 Farceur, at a long price. This foal won second in a well-contested ring, and is a worthy half-brother to the champion Paramount Flashwood. He also brought home from the Goad stud, Echo Dale Marguerite, the first prize yearling filly in a class of 16. The supremacy of Farceur blood was very evident in this class, as the first three animals were his get. She is described by an American contemporary as a very light dappled sorrel, with wide, flat quality bone, admirable strength of coupling and a frank way of moving.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE



also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 N free. ABSORBINE, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 485 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Hay For Sale

Good Clean Red Top

\$21⁰⁰

F.o.b. The Pas

BOX 895 N. Battleford, Sask.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS!

Berkshire Hogs

All ages, both sexes. Young pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, by Ames Rival 148, brother to the World's Champion Berkshire. Sows bred to this and other prize-winning boars. Also a few Tamworths. Oxford and Shropshire Sheep, and Holstein Cattle. Specially attractive prices to reduce herds.

WM. GILBERT, STONY PLAINS, ALTA.

Sunnyside Stock Farm Holsteins

ECHO REGIS FAYNE, our herd sire, is by brother to world's 50-pound, seven-day butter cow, Regis Fayne Johanna. Would sell him at a price. Also have bulls, sired by him, from one month to 22 months old, and fit for immediate service, from grand producing dams. See my ad. in June 25th, 1919, number of this paper, page 40.—JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop., Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, P.Q.

15 Shearling Shropshire Rams

\$35⁰⁰ EACH

30 Shropshire Ewes, \$35⁰⁰

2 to 5-year-old — EACH

JNO. R. HUME, SOURIS, MAN.

Oxford Down Sheep

America's Pioneer Flock

Present offering, 50 Shearling Rams of best breeding; 40 Shearling Ewes, and a few two shears. Also a number of strong, good quality Ram Lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.—HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beatty Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,300 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fever, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

The VACCINE That Made Kansas Famous

This is the Original Formula Kansas Germ Free Vaccine (Aggrasin) which has revolutionized Blackleg treatment. It originated thru experiments at Kansas Agricultural College directed by the President of this company in person. One dose prevents Blackleg. Proved on over a million calves. Absolutely reliable—one trial convinces. Write or wire our nearest office.

US BLACKLEG SERUM CO. 25c Per Dose
It Saves the Calf, why pay more?
Stockyards, Denver, Colo.



PREVENT BLACKLEG

by using

Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine
in pill form.

25 Million Successful Vaccinations.

ACCURATE. EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT.

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN (Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine)

A natural aggressin.

Write for free booklet describing
blackleg and its prevention.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Hillside Stock Farm Waseca, Sask.

LEICESTER, OXFORD and CHEVIOT

SHEEP FOR SALE

Some good EWES and a number of RAM LANDS
from high-class prize-winning stock. My sheep
won in the last four years 116 first prizes and
championships, 96 seconds, and 68 third prizes.

WRITE ME YOUR WANTS

J. D. McKerchar

Waseca, Sask.

Four-and-a-half Miles South of Station

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared
to receive applications to lease lands, for
hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits
for one season may also be obtained. For
particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

RAW FURS

Trappers, Traders and
Farmers

We have a large order for MUSKRAT,
SKUNK and WOLF, and are prepared
to pay top prices for such skins. Ship
all your furs to us immediately.

It will pay you to write for our
FREE PRICE LIST

A. & E. Pierce & CO.

The Largest Raw Fur Merchants
in Canada.

213 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG, Man.

WE WANT ALL KINDS OF FURS
FOX, BEAR, BEAVER, LYNX,



WILDCAT, MUSKRAT,

MARTEN, MINK, ETC.

WEIL PAYS THE MOST

REMITTS QUICKEST. PAYS CASH.

FURS ARE HIGH. Catch all you can. Send for

FREE ILLUSTRATED TRAPPERS GUIDE. Make big

money. Frequent PRICE LISTS keep you posted. TRAPS

AND BAIT the kind that increase your catch at whole-

sale prices. In business half a century. Ask any bank

about us. Originated sending price lists to trappers.

Cash for Bear hides. Let us quote. Known wherever

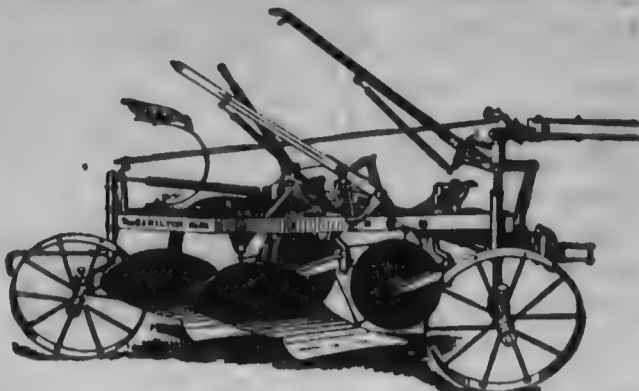
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Capital \$1,000,000, Paid



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on your horses in heavy field work. It would
be hard on both the horses and the harness,
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also.

Trying to plow with misfit plows—plows
not designed to meet the particular soil condi-
tions existing in your section of the Dominion
—is just like trying to get good work out of
your horses if pulling in light road harness.

Hamilton Plows are built in Canada and are
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particular type of moldboard and shares, coulters,
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Hamilton plows are rugged and substantial in
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with a stronger beam or more durable shares
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McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas

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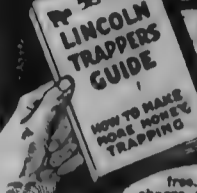
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to trap and hunt with
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and where to trap, and
how to prepare skins
to bring highest prices.
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You will make no mistake shipping to me and
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wears overalls he wants
to be able to bend, twist
or stoop freely without being
conscious of them. So I pur-
posely made my Carhartt's ex-
tra roomy and double stitched
every seam. The suspender
buttons stick as if they were
embedded in concrete. Inter-
lacing suspenders give you
shoulder ease you never knew
before—and they stay to-
gether in the wash, while
the first-grade denim cloth I
use has a staunch durability
that ensures a surprising
length of service.

Hamilton Carhartt

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**HAMILTON CARHARTT COTTON
MILLS LIMITED**

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British Columbia Lands

In Nechacko and Bulkley Valley along the line of the G.T.P. Railway

Increasing interest is shown in settlement in the central valleys of British Columbia where United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited are agents for Rattenbury Lands. These comprise large tracts of the best farming lands in British Columbia.

New reports by an officer of this Company now available. Write for a copy.

Settlers fares arranged.

Central British Columbia is a country for mixed farming. Mild climate, richest soil, pleasant conditions. It is settling rapidly.

If interested write to

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Quality Guaranteed

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
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The Organized Farmer in Business
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**BAGGER
ATTACHMENT**
If you want it. See
Table of Prices

U.G.G. Letz Feed Mills

**EFFICIENCY
ECONOMY
SPEED**

The machine with the self-sharpening, silent buhr steel cutting plates that will grind all kinds of feed to a greater degree of fineness than any other machine of like nature. Fine grinding is its big feature. It grinds to powdered dust—and without injury to the grinding plates. Farmers who have experienced trouble in getting their stock food ground fine enough, will appreciate this feature.

Will Grind Wet Grain Equally As Well As Dry Grain

Another feature of this mill—it will take grain soft or wet enough to wring water from, and grind it as perfectly and at same capacity as dry grain. You can fill the hopper with water-soaked ear corn and grind it—corn, cob and husks, if you please—at the same capacity it will grind dry grains. No other 8, 10 or 12-inch steel discs in the world will do this.

It is Light Running—Requires Less Power Than Other Machines

The bearings are so large, and so long, and so constructed that springing of the shaft does not cause binding in the bearings. The bearing fastened to the outer buhr cover is provided with a ball and socket, self-aligning arrangement, which will adjust itself at all times to the shaft. The construction of Letz crusher hooks, augers, and end crusher bearings are scientifically arranged to consume the least amount of power. The six-inch plate machines are easily handled by a four or five horse-power engine. The eight and nine-inch plate machines require only a seven or nine horse-power engine to develop full capacity.

Made in Four Sizes—But Don't Buy Too Small a Machine

The illustration, herewith, shows the G-81, G-82, and G-83 size machines. The G-80, which is the smallest of these machines, is exactly the same, only it does not have the large fly-wheel which is not necessary on so small a machine. Be sure and order a machine of a size to allow for an increasing number of stock. The little extra in cost is easily made up by the time saved in grinding.

SPECIFICATIONS

	Size Plate ins.	Puller ins.	H.P. required	Speed	Capacity Bus.
G-80	6	6x4	2 to 5	500 to 700	6 to 15
G-81	8	8x4	3 to 5	600 to 700	8 to 20
G-82	8	8x6	5 to 8	600 to 700	15 to 30
G-83	9½	10x8	7 to 12	600 to 700	20 to 40

The Following Prices are F.O.B. Shipping Stations Named

	Winn.	Regina Sasktn.	Calgy. Edmtn.
G-80.—Letz Grinder No. 088, 6-in. plates, with extra set of plates. Weight 115 pounds	22.75	23.25	23.55
G-81.—Letz Grinder No. 8, 6-in. plates, with extra set of plates. Weight 175 pounds	30.30	31.05	31.55
G-82.—Letz Grinder, No. 9, 8-in. plates, with extra set of plates. Weight 280 pounds	44.45	45.65	46.40
G-83.—Letz Grinder, No. 11, 9½-in. plates, with extra set of plates. Weight 800 pounds	51.90	53.20	54.00
G-84.—Bagger for above grinders. Weight 100 pounds	19.05	19.50	19.75
Extra Plates, 6-in. 6 pounds. Per pair	1.45	1.50	1.50
Extra Plates, 8-in. 10 pounds. Per pair	1.50	1.55	1.55
Extra Plates, 9½-in. 16 pounds. Per pair	2.15	2.25	2.25

The Secrets of Letz Plates

Seventy-five per cent. of Letz Plates actually grind 2,000 bushels of moderately-ground feed before they must be replaced.

Just because the Letz Plates have a flat, sharp cutting edge, the metal wears off the flat cutting surface and simultaneously sharpens the cutting edges. Therefore the plates are not worn out, until the greater portion of the cross branches are worn down. One set of Letz Plates will out-grind four to eight sets of other plates, therefore in wearing out the first set of Letz Grinding Plates you save \$6.00 to \$12.00 had you ground the same amount of feed with the other makes of plates.



UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON

Increased Co-operation in Farmers' Insurance

Seven Mutual Fire Insurance Companies join with United Grain Growers Securities Co. Limited, in new plan

Through United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited a plan has been formed by which seven Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Companies join together for better insurance service. Following are details of the plan:

Companies Participating

United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, and
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Didsbury, Alberta.
Milk River Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Milk River, Alberta.
Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Regina, Sask.
Royal Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Beulah, Manitoba.
Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Beulah, Man.
Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.
Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Portage la Prairie, Man.

Plan

United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited will act as managers for the Royal Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Farmers' Branch. All policies issued will be in that Company and will be re-insured by the six other Companies named. Every policy is backed by the combined strength of seven companies.

Why the Companies are in the Plan

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Companies named above wanted to co-operate with each other and also to extend their work. By linking their interests with the Insurance Organization of United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited throughout the West, they are now able to increase their business in co-operation with each other.

Why the Securities Company is in the Plan

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance is cheaper than insurance in Stock Companies. Therefore, when the Organized Farmers entered the insurance business through their Securities Company, it became the duty of that Company to serve the principle of Mutual Insurance, if possible. Hence the plan now announced under which every well-established Farmers' Mutual Company was given the opportunity to co-operate.

Why the Farmer will Like the Plan

Mutual Fire Insurance is insurance at cost. The farmer wants low cost insurance and he wants reliable insurance. The new plan tends to keep down the cost of fire insurance, and it provides a policy about the safety of which there can be no doubt. He gets a policy backed by the strength of seven Companies with total assets of \$1,557,166.27. His insurance risk is spread over a larger territory which makes for additional safety and lower cost.

Collecting First Year's Assessment in Cash

By collecting the first year's premium in cash, a saving can be made in office expenses, and this principle will be accordingly followed.

Organization

Agents will be appointed in every district to offer the new policy. Because this policy is so attractive, agents will be able to do the work for small commissions, meaning further savings.

Amount of Mutual Insurance

The seven Companies backing the new policy have now in force insurance in excess of \$101,000,000.00 and have assets in excess of \$1,557,166.27.



A right-hand help for the up-to-date woman!

A whole book of useful and economical recipes to show you how Cox's Gelatine helps in the preparation of nourishing foods and makes them appetizing and dainty to serve!

Cox's Gelatine is made in Scotland.

Unflavored and unsweetened, it is indispensable in making delicious soups and sauces, unusual salads and all kinds of delightful and economical desserts—custards, puddings, blanc mange, ice cream and daintily flavored Gelatines.

Use our book of "Selected Recipes" and see how many dishes can be prepared with Cox's Gelatine—how easily they are made and how good they are to eat!

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Every modern scientific equipment in this modern establishment in the hands of skilled dentists—makes the work painless.

Our work is incomparable in finish and appearance. Have you been dreading to have your dental work done? No need of it; we have scores of satisfied patients who will tell you we

"DIDN'T HURT A BIT."

Are you dissatisfied with the fit of your artificial teeth? If so, try our Patent Double Section Whalebone \$10.00

Vulcanite Plates, set 15.00

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Gold Crowns 22-karat gold 7.00

Gold Bridge Work, per tooth 7.00

Porcelain Crowns 7.00

Porcelain Bridge Work, per tooth 7.00

Painless extracting of teeth. Gold Fillings. Porcelain Fillings. Silver and Alloy Fillings.

Every bit of dental work carries the Robinson stamp. When you get tired experimenting with unskilled dentists, give me a trial. Hundreds upon hundreds of testimonials from patients. I have no other office in Western Canada. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous dentists who try to make you believe they have my system.

Remember the location.

DR. ROBINSON

Dentist and Associates

Birks Bldg., Smith and Portage

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

U.F.A. Secretaries' Conferences

Sandstone Hall, Calgary, November 4 and 5, 1919.

Albion Hall, Edmonton, November 11 and 12, 1919.

First Day (Joint Session)

9.00 a.m.—Registration of delegates.

9.30 a.m.—Opening of conference.

Election of chairman.

10.00 a.m.—Address by President Wood

10.30 a.m.—Everyday Problem of the Local Associations. The discussion will be opened with several five-minute talks from local secretaries. It is intended that this discussion shall be a free-and-easy round-table talk, in which there will be full opportunity for statement of difficulties and offering of suggestions that will assist toward greater effectiveness. Make your statements pithy and concise.

12.30 p.m.—Adjournment.

Afternoon Session

2.00 p.m.—Discussion led by Mrs. Walter H. Parby, president of the U.F.W.A. The need for the enrollment of women in the association, the place they are taking, the service they may render and what is expected this year, will be fully gone into.

3.00 p.m.—What the Juniors Are Doing. Short accounts of the work of junior branches will be given.

3.30 p.m.—How Locals Can Co-operate with the District Director. Led by district directors.

4.30 p.m.—The District Association. Discussion on the value of the district association in tackling local problems.

5.15 p.m.—Reports of the district political associations. Progress of the joint drive, etc.

6.00 p.m.—Adjournment.

Evening Session—This will be at the option of the delegates of the conference if business requires it.

Other Subjects for Discussion

Methods of Advertising the U.F.A., Pennants, Automobile Windshield Transfers, U.F.A. Calendar, etc.

Method of handling certificates for reduced rates on transportation of seed grain and cattle, as a means of securing new members.

Proposed organization of dairying industry along lines of Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association.

Second Day

The program for men secretaries on the second day will be in charge of the United Grain Growers Limited, and will deal with the various phases of co-operative trading. The second day's program for the men follows:—

9.00 a.m.—Co-operative Buying and Selling. Discussion led by J. B. Jamieson, assistant superintendent, co-operative department.

11.00 a.m.—Land and Insurance Departments of U.G.G. Securities Co. Ltd. Discussion led by J. E. Brownlee, general manager, U.G.G. Securities Co. Ltd., and E. A. Parker, manager, land department.

12.00 a.m.—Organization and Ways in which the United Grain Growers can Assist the U.F.A. Local Associations. Discussion led by M. W. Molyneux, superintendent, organization department.

12.30 p.m.—Adjournment.

2.00 p.m.—Livestock Marketing. Discussion led by W. J. Elliott, superintendent livestock department.

3.30 p.m.—Grain Commission Department. Discussion led by C. M. Elliott, superintendent, commission department.

4.30 p.m.—Query Hour. For the purpose of enlightening secretaries on any question affecting the company's business which has not heretofore been discussed. Discussion under the direction of E. S. McBry, manager western division.

Second Day—U.F.W.A. Meeting

9.00 a.m.—Women secretaries will meet in separate session and discuss various practical questions directly affecting women's locals, such as:—

1. The co-operation that can, and should exist between the school-teacher and the women's local. This subject will be discussed from the standpoint of the local, and also reasons given why the teacher finds such co-operation helpful.

2. Securing the interest and co-operation of every woman in the district. Suggestions for obtaining regular attendance of members.

3. Some features of the secretary's work: (a) Writing reports for Central office and for publication. (b) Advertising the meeting.

4. Keeping up the interest by appointing committees on programs, library, public health, etc. The value of the pre-arranged program.

5. Our greatest local difficulty and how to overcome it.

6. How can Central office help you? With bulletins? Outlines for papers? Collecting information on special topics?

12.30 p.m.—Adjournment.

Afternoon Session

2.00 p.m.—Central office is endeavoring to make arrangements for visits to the Provincial Poultry Plant, at the University, in connection with the Edmonton convention; and in Calgary, to the plant of the Provincial Poultry Marketing Service, and other places of interest.

The Grand Trunk Deal

The Proposal to Nationalize G.T.R. and G.T.P. and the Financial Problem Involved

THE proposed acquisition of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system, which is now before parliament at Ottawa, is a matter in which every Canadian should be deeply interested. The financial questions involved affect the people of Canada as taxpayers, and the operation of the lines is of importance to the business interests of the country, particularly in the territory between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast served by the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Grand Trunk, with an extensive system of lines in Ontario, Quebec and the United States, is the oldest railway system in Canada, and its shares are owned almost entirely in Great Britain, where its head office is situated, and from whence it is directed. The Grand Trunk Pacific is Canada's youngest transportation system, and is the property of the Grand Trunk. Connecting these systems, and extending from Winnipeg to Moncton, N.B., is the National Transcontinental Railway which was built by the Canadian government. This line was intended to be part of the Grand Trunk system, and was to have been leased by the Grand Trunk, but that company never took it over and it is today owned and operated by the Dominion government.

A Costly Undertaking

The Grand Trunk Pacific, which was commenced in 1903, has cost approximately \$200,000,000, the money being raised by the sale of bonds, about one-half of which are guaranteed by the Dominion and the other half by the Grand Trunk Company. This railway passes through large stretches of undeveloped and sparsely-settled country, and in only one year of its history has it been a paying proposition. By its ownership of the G.T.P. and its contracts with the government, the parent company, the Grand Trunk, is legally responsible for the operation of the G.T.P., and the payment of interest upon its securities. This, however, it has failed to do. While paying dividends on the guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk, to the amount of \$3,800,000 a year, the company has looked to the Dominion government to make good the losses of the G.T.P., and for some years past the Dominion government has advanced sums of \$7,500,000 a year for the payment of bond interest and deficits on operation.

Negotiations Opened

In the early part of 1918, however, the government came to the conclusion that this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue, and an offer was made to the Grand Trunk Company to

Warm Rooms Make Happy Homes

A Western Canadian home that is hard to heat is a "white elephant" on the owner's hands



Find out now about the

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Warm Air Furnace
★Feature★

The booklet "Comfort and Health" gives valuable points on heating—the coupon brings it.

- ★ 1—Steel Ribbed Fire Pot.
- 2—Fused Joints.
- 3—Cast Iron Combustion Chamber.
- 4—Individual Grate Bars.
- 5—Circular Water Pan.



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Please send me "Comfort and Health," also guaranteed house heating plans.

Name

Address

If you are in the market for a good Second-hand Car, call at the

Used Car Exchange

MAIN STREET, in rear of Industrial Bureau. PHONE SHERBROOK 13.

We have some good used

Fords, from \$350 up
Chevrolet, 490's, from 575 up

Also the following bargains:

Maxwell, 5-pass.	\$ 900
Studebaker, 5-pass.	535
Studebaker, 7-pass.	700
Reo	925
McLaughlin, D85	1,050
Hupmobile	1,000
Hudson	875
Overland	875

Also some good used trucks:

Ford, 1 ton, 1919 model	\$ 850
Republic, 1 ton	1,650

Used Car Exchange

MAIN ST., (INDUSTRIAL BUREAU) WINNIPEG

BOB LONG

UNION MADE
OVERALLS
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R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

take over the entire system. These negotiations failed because the Grand Trunk Company desired to disregard their obligations with regard to the G.T.P., and asked a price which took into consideration only the value, present and prospective, of the older system. The government offer at that time (July 1918), was to take over all the obligations of the G.T.P., and pay to the Grand Trunk Company for disposal among their shareholders an annual rental of \$2,500,000 for the first three years, \$3,000,000 for the next five years, and \$3,600,000 thereafter. An alternative offer provided for arbitration. This was rejected by A. W. Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Board of directors, who made a counter offer to accept an annual rental of \$1,163,000 or over \$5,000,000. This counter offer was not accepted by the government, and after further discussion, in which the government declined to furnish funds for the payment of interest on G.T.P. bonds, the Grand Trunk Pacific notified the government, on March 4, 1919, that it would not be possible for the company to continue its operations when its present funds were exhausted, which would be about the 10th inst.

Government is Operating

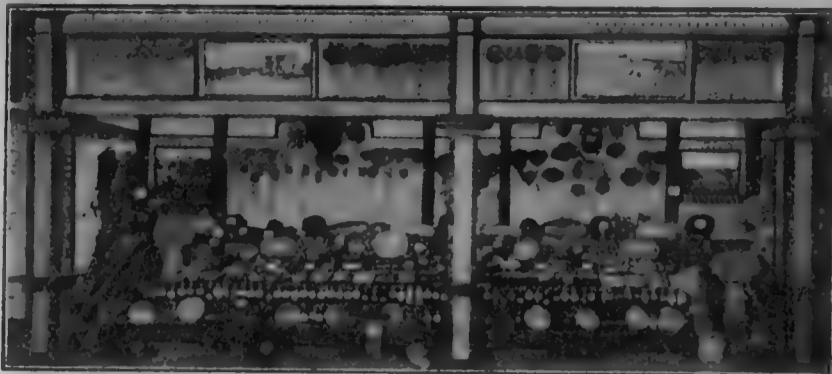
Realising the inconvenience to the public which would result from the railway ceasing to operate, the government made use of its powers under the War Measures Act and appointed the minister of railways, Hon. J. D. Reid, as receiver of the G.T.P. system, including the railway from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert and its branches, the vessels of the G.T.P. Steamship Co., the hotels and other properties of the G.T.P. Development Co., and the G.T.P. Terminal Elevator Co. So far as operation is concerned, the G.T.P. has since been part of the Canadian Government Railway system but the Grand Trunk Company remains liable for its financial obligations. Meantime, further negotiations have taken place, and a few days ago an agreement was reached between the government and the Grand Trunk directors, which the government is now asking parliament to approve.

The Proposed Terms

This agreement, which was explained in the last issue of the Guide, provides for the taking over of the entire Grand Trunk and G.T.P. system by the government, and the payment of interest on the guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk amounting to approximately \$2,500,000 a year. In addition it is provided that \$31,000,000 of mortgage debentures, requiring an interest payment of \$6,200,000 a year shall be a first charge upon the gross earnings of the road, and that the price to be paid for the remaining preference and common stock, of a nominal value of \$37,000,000 shall be determined by arbitration. The arbitrators will be required to consider in determining that valuation, both the prospective value of the shares having in view the future development of Canada, and also the liability of the Grand Trunk with regard to the G.T.P. Since the latter means a loss at the present time of at least \$7,500,000 a year, it would not appear that the stock would have a very high value, but that is a matter which, if parliament approves the agreement, will have to be decided by the arbitrators.

The Alternative

If this agreement, or some other similar one, is not entered into, the government has apparently two alternatives. It can continue to provide funds to meet the losses on the G.T.P. or it can call upon the Grand Trunk to fulfil its legal obligations to the former road. In that case the Grand Trunk might be brought to bankruptcy which would certainly not be a good solution to the difficulty. Whatever happens it is certain that Canada will be saddled with a burden of expense which reasonable transportation charges cannot be made to meet. The country, therefore, has to pay for the folly of its governments in building unnecessary transcontinental railroads at extravagant cost. With the C.N.R. the G.T.P. and the National Transcontinental on its hands, and all acquired under circumstances that make it impossible for them to pay their way, the Canadian government is in a most unfortunate position to demonstrate what can be done by the nationalization of railways.



Manitoba's Vegetable Display at Kansas City.

These are only two of the seven-sections devoted to the Manitoba exhibit. A full display of grains, grasses, roots and vegetables, artistically arranged and set off with large pictures of rural scenes in the province won the prize for the most attractive exhibit by any province or state. The exhibit was brought back to Winnipeg and set up in Eaton's store, where it was viewed each day by many thousands.

Business Department

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A fully-equipped Business College. Practical Courses. Thorough Training. Efficient Teachers. Qualify as a Bookkeeper or Stenographer.

Special Winter Course for Farmers' Sons

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BUSINESS, AGRICULTURE
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Students may enrol for Regular Course at any time. Write for Terms, etc.

C. E. WALKER, C.A. Principal

Ten Years to Pay for Your Victory Bonds

In 1917 we startled the country with our advertising offering Victory Bonds on our remarkable Ten-Years-to-Pay Plan.

In 1918 we repeated this wonderful offer.

And now, for the third time—after our plan has stood the test of searching analysis by the brainiest financiers of Canada and the United States, and has won the approval of the British government, and the insurance and financial press—we again come forward determined to do our utmost to make this great "Peace Loan" a magnificent success—to help you to buy "Ten times as much" of the 1919 Victory Loan—to help you to do something big in building a strong Canadian nation.

"The plan is simple, practical, and good business."—Canadian Insurance, Toronto; Canada's leading insurance authority.

Our Plan is Easily Understood

We buy the Bond for the sum required—\$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, or \$5,000. The Bond is obtained for you and a declaration of trust is given you. The bond interest compensates the Company for the interest on the money advanced, and the insurance at maturity, or death, pays off the advance.

You do not, and cannot, pay more than the face value of your bond.

For a \$500 Bond you pay \$50 a year for ten years. For a \$1,000 Bond you pay \$100 a year for ten years; and so on up to \$5,000, which requires \$500 a year for ten years.

(You may pay twice as much as the figures quoted and have your bond paid for in five years.)

Absolutely the soundest, most patriotic means ever offered to invest your future savings. You can help Canada with new money now, and make yourself wealthy through paying for your bond.

READ THIS—Only one of many

I write to thank you for the Victory Bond which you sent me. My husband had only made one payment on this bond before his death, and if the money had been put into any other kind of investment than your wonderful Victory Bond contract I would have had no more than the amount he invested. Your plan gives me ten times his investment, and I am very thankful to you for promptly sending the bond to me. Elstow, Sask. Signed MILLICENT E. RUGG.

The Insurance Feature Costs You Nothing Extra

yet the bond goes to your estate immediately in the event of death. You merely pay for the bond, that is all, and if death occurs before the bond is paid for, it goes to your estate free of debt. This wonderful feature makes it certain that your estate will benefit fully by the bond, even if death occurs before completing payments.

The policy protecting your purchase provides dividends while you are paying for the bond. If you are unable to continue after making three payments, you are given a dividend-bearing contract for the sum paid in—such sum is payable in Victory Bonds at the end of ten years, or earlier death.

AND THIS—Selected at Random

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Kellogg Telephones

make telephoning a pleasure. Kellogg equipped lines are built right from one end to the other, insuring perfect service.

The Kellogg phone lowers maintenance costs, which in these times of prohibitive prices is a decided advantage.

The transmitter is one of a type of which there are nearly 3,000,000 in service today.

The generator is most powerful and will ring all the bells even with 40 telephones on the line.

The receiver shell and mouthpiece are made of Kellogg Bakelite, the new durable insulating material.

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Lightning arrester protects the phone from lightning and all high voltage currents.

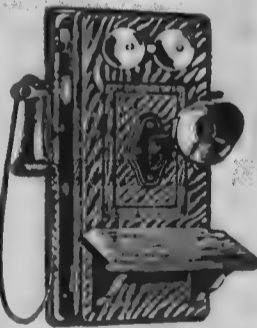
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Geese, good condition, per lb. 18c
Ducks, per lb. 20-22c
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What B.C. Farmers are Doing

Some Observations on the Organized Farmers' Movement across the Rockies—By H. Higginbotham

WHAT is the status of the organized farmers' movement in B.C.? This is a question which naturally often comes into the mind of those who are active in the work of the U.F.A. Through the Canadian Council of Agriculture we are in very close touch with the progress of the movement in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, and from our Ontario friends hear something of what is going on among the farmers of Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Until recently, however, we have known little or nothing about the farmers' movement in B.C.

The United Farmers of British Columbia came into existence in 1917, and the farmers of the prairies have been hoping that our neighbors to the west would affiliate with the other farmers' organizations through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, forming another link in the organization chain which we hope will soon stretch across the entire Dominion, linking up the farmers in all the provinces for united action. President Wood, last spring, addressed the annual convention of the United Farmers of British Columbia, held at Kamloops, and received a very cordial reception. My predecessor, P. P. Woodbridge, who is now residing in B.C., has also taken considerable part in the organized farmers' movement there.

Striking Success

I recently had the pleasure of spending two weeks in British Columbia, as one of a delegation from the U.F.A. Milk and Cream Committee, investigating the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association and the Vancouver Island Milk Producers' Association. For the short time they have been in existence, these organizations have made wonderful progress. I doubt if Canada can afford a more striking example of successful co-operation among farmers, for the size of the undertaking, than the Fraser Valley Association. The Vancouver Island Milk Producers' Association is patterned after the larger organization on the mainland, and is doing similar work on a smaller scale, but so far has not undertaken the retail distribution of milk. This organization has only been going since May last, but besides paying the farmers nine cents more per gallon than they had ever received before, the association, after paying for all the equipment it used, had \$1,000 to the good, after four months' operation.

Can the farmers of Alberta organize to handle their own milk and cream and cut out the profits to the middlemen? The officers of the Fraser Valley Association predicted that if Alberta farmers would do this they would save for the farmers, on our present dairy production, about \$1,000,000 per year.

One of the first things which strikes a person from the prairies is that there are too many farmers' organizations in B.C. The producers' forces are thus split up and at the present time there is no farmers' organization which can claim the right to speak for the farmers as a whole. The largest, if not the most influential and aggressive, organization of farmers in B.C. at the present time is the Farmers' Institutes, which are under the direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. I was informed that the government is perfectly ready to hand over the control of the organization to the farmers themselves any time they are ready, and a convention will be held in Victoria, this winter, at which it is hoped to amalgamate the United Farmers, the Farmers' Institutes, and the Fruit Growers into one large farmers' organization, which should start off with a membership of upwards of 10,000.

Sentiment Toward Political Action

What is the attitude of the farmers of B.C. towards political action? There is no well-defined political movement among the farmers of B.C. at the present time, but there is a growing conviction all over the province that the time is ripe for the farmers to consider political action. This sentiment is naturally more developed among the

men of the U.F.B.C. who have been free of government control. I had the privilege of addressing two well-attended meetings of farmers, one at Chilliwack and one at Malakwa, and at both of these my reference to the political action movement among the farmers of Alberta was received with enthusiasm. At Malakwa I had been asked to devote my address entirely to this subject. The previous speaker was the local member of parliament, who was a doctor, and who devoted much time to telling them of his efforts to secure roads and bridges for his constituency, and wound up with the statement that "there was one thing that the farmers should do, and that was to keep politics out of their meetings." I imagine that my talk and the enthusiastic reception which the subject of political action received was a great surprise to the worthy member. It was evident that the audience had been thinking along the lines of political action, because the member's statement with regard to keeping politics out of their meetings was received with ominous silence. One of the leading officers of the Fraser Valley organization told me that he had been of the opinion for the past 20 years that it would be necessary for the farmers to take political action, particularly in provincial matters. The farmers in B.C. do not constitute the principal voting strength as they do on the prairies, and while politicians make special appeals to the mining and urban voters they have not, up to the present time, considered the farmer a serious factor. With the development of political thought and the mobilization of the farmers in one large organization, they should become a force in political affairs. If farmers are going to accomplish much in Dominion matters it is very important that they get the support of their fellow farmers in B.C., Quebec and the maritime provinces.

Opportune for Organization

Much attention is being paid in B.C. to the settlement of returned soldiers in that province. The provincial as well as the Dominion authorities are actively engaged in assisting settlement of the returned soldiers on the land. There are large areas of good agricultural land in central and northern B.C., and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, of which Dr. Warnock, formerly of Pincher Creek, is the deputy minister, is pursuing a vigorous land settlement policy in these sections. The present time, therefore, is specially opportune for spreading the gospel of organization among the farmers of British Columbia. On account of the varied nature of the soil, climate and altitude of land suitable for cultivation, the interests of those working on the land in B.C. are much more diversified than are those of the prairie farmer. On account of the stand taken by the fruit growers, the tariff may be one of the obstacles in the way of co-operation with the farmers on the prairies, but outside of the fruit growers there is a strong free trade sentiment among the farmers.

On the whole, therefore, their economic problems and ours are more similar than dissimilar, and I know of no valid reason why there should be any barrier to co-operation between the farmers of the two provinces. We need their help and they need ours. The differences in point of view, such as they are, may be more helpful than otherwise. As one of my B.C. friends remarked: "Our vision, living in these valleys, may not be so extended as yours on the prairies, but it may be more exalted."

Opposes N.B. Farmer

T. W. Caldwell, president of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, who is contesting the Carlton-Victoria seat in the by-election on October 27, is to have opposition in the person of Dr. Rankin, of Woodstock. Dr. Rankin is running as an independent conservative. The latest reports from New Brunswick are that Mr. Caldwell is practically sure of election.

First Provincial Secretary

By J. B. Musselman

Robert Milton Johnson, the first provincial secretary of the new political group of supporters of the new national policy, as propounded by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is a splendid example of the modern twentieth century farmer, who, though not confined to the West, is yet in a peculiar sense a product of the plains and the great agrarian movement of Grain Growerism. He is a student, a thinker and a philosopher, as well as an active and successful farmer.

Mr. Johnson was born in Collingwood township, Ontario, where his father—a Lancashire Englishman—was then farming. The family came West and homesteaded in the Moose Jaw district in 1892; R. M. filing on his homestead in 1898. Both father and son still reside on their original homesteads, to which each has added considerable holdings. "Illahee," an Indian word meaning "home," is the picturesque name of Mr. Johnson's home farm.

A Successful Farmer

As a farmer, Mr. Johnson has taken a keen interest in agriculture generally. He has been a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for many years, and has given considerable attention to the cultivation of alfalfa, with some measure of success, having



Robert Milton Johnson.

won the \$500 prize for the best ten acres of alfalfa in 1914, from the Saskatchewan University.

As a student he has been versatile, with a predisposition to history. His library at "Illahee" would do credit to many a professional man. He became a member of the Central Board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in 1914, as director for district No. 4. His ability soon won him recognition amongst the other directors and he was elected to the Central executive in 1917, an office which he still holds.

In Mr. Johnson the new political movement has a man of untiring energy and unusual native ability, matured by his years of active work as an officer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. While forceful and aggressive, he yet has that fine balance and sense of tolerance which are ever attributes of the truly strong; attributes absolutely essential in permanently successful leadership.

As a public speaker the new secretary has few superiors amongst the many public men whom the little Grain Growers' meetings, in a thousand country school-houses all over Saskatchewan, have discovered and given an opportunity to become effective champions of better things for the common people of Canada, that their inherent qualities and countless hours of careful study on the plow, or under the quiet winter evening lamp, fitted them for.

A Popular Appointment

It is true that in all ages the stabilizing forces of society in disproportionate measure, have been those of agriculture. This is not because human nature is different on the farm from

what it is in the factory, or the counting house; but because of the better balance of character resulting from the intimate association with God's book of nature and the countless hours of quiet thought under the ideal conditions of open air, moderate physical toil and direct partnership with the earth and its creator, which are the peculiar portion of the agriculturist. Such a life should bring out the best in men, and so it has done in Mr. Johnson. He is a good neighbor, respected best where he is best known; a man who is in the work driven by a conviction; though fully conscious that his home and little family are his most precious possessions and feeling keenly the burden upon them which his acceptance of public position entails.

Those who know him best expect the best things of him. It is doubtful that another could have been selected for the difficult position he now occupies who would have been so universally acceptable. The provincial committee was fortunate in securing such a man at the very inception of its work.

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Many a man, convinced that he should no longer put off making a will, has delayed because he found difficulty in choosing an executor satisfactory to him.

Appoint a trust company your executor. Individuals move away, fall ill or die. A trust company is always at hand to discharge an executor's many duties.

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prepare for a time of need?

Sickness or disabling accidents might come to some of us—but death certainly comes to all of us sooner or later. Common sense should teach us to prepare during the days when our earning powers are greatest for the future protection of our loved ones.

Think of your wife and children. Deprived of your protection and support, they will be left alone in the world to shift for themselves, and you know what that means. A Life Insurance Policy is the safest way of providing for future protection.

The Great-West Life issues Policies to suit all classes. Information will be gladly given on request. Write, stating age, to

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Business and Finance

Soldiers' Re-establishment Proposals

VARIOUS proposals for the assistance of returned soldiers have been placed before the special committee of the house of commons at Ottawa. The representative of the Great War Veterans Association submitted a detailed plan which proposes development of resources, from both the human and material standpoint, as a means of re-establishing the soldiers as producing units. The advantages are to apply only to those who are able to establish their need for assistance in order to regain their pre-war status.

Extent Determined by Date

The extent to which aid is to be granted is to be determined by the date of enlistment and scene of service. The highest amount available, of the various forms of re-establishment prescribed is \$2,500, and the plan provides for all beneficiaries equitably. The total gross expenditure estimated is \$200,000,000.

The principal is to make re-establishment available to all ex-members of the force and dependent next-of-kin by means of financial grants from the state, regardless of any re-establishment benefits which may have been received. It also provides for soldiers of the allied and imperial force or their dependents who were residents of Canada prior to Aug. 4, 1914.

Provision is made for the anticipated stress of the coming winter by a cash grant not exceeding \$500 on Nov. 1, this year, to be used by the person concerned to meet current and legitimate obligations. The balance of the grant to remain under government control.

Basic Table of Grants

The basic table of re-establishment sets forth the maximum grants as follows:—Enlisted 1914, for service in Canada, \$500; service in England, 1914, \$1,000; service in France, 1914, \$1,000. Total, \$2,500.

For a man enlisted in 1915 and reached France the same year, the total would be \$2,000. This is graded down until a man enlisted in 1918, and reaching France the same year would be entitled to receive \$100 for service in Canada, and \$200 each for service in England and France—a total of \$500. A non-combatant in all cases shall be awarded 25 per cent less than the accepted standard for combatants.

Any qualified applicant, who with his wife or dependent next-of-kin, received more than \$600 war service gratuity, shall have that excess deducted from his grant. Female members of the forces shall rank as males. V.A.D.s, and similar non-attested voluntary workers shall also be eligible, but at the discretion of the board who must determine that actual need exists.

Col. Margeson's Plan

An alternative plan of assisting veterans according to length and character of service was submitted by Col. J. W. Margeson, a member of the board of pensions commissioners. His plan was presented as coming from himself and not from the government or any member. Neither was it presented as coming from the Ottawa branch G.W.V.A.

Col. Margeson's plan is to give every man who served in a theatre of war as a combatant, 75 cents per day from enlistment to discharge. Men serving in England or Siberia would draw 40 cents per day, and men who served in Canada, 20 cents per day. There would be a limit of \$1,500 on the amount any man could receive, this to include gratuities. In that way officers who had drawn big gratuities would not receive any large amount in re-establishment grants.

Col. Margeson would treat married and single men alike with the exception that regardless of the amount of gratuity already paid a married man, he would be considered to have only been paid the rate of a single man. He would limit the amount of cash to \$500, and place the rest of a man's re-establishment grant to a man's credit with the government, so that he could draw on it for any of the government's re-establishment plans.

Under Col. Margeson's idea widows of deceased soldiers would be paid a stated sum, all alike, regardless of their husband's service, this sum to be paid in addition to their pensions.

Col. Margeson said his plan had been placed before the Ottawa branch G.W.V.A., but had not been voted on. Col. Margeson said, including cash and credit, his scheme would cost from \$180,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Of this he estimated fully \$40,000,000 would not be claimed for various reasons. \$85,000,000 in cash would be needed, and \$115,000,000 would be placed to the men's credit. He estimated 300,000 soldiers had served an average of 800 days in France, a cost to the government of \$168,000,000; 80,000 in England costing \$19,000,000; and 172,000 in Canada, an average of 20 days, total cost, \$13,000,000. He thought these figures were ten per cent too high, and said 50,000 returned soldiers did not ask for and would refuse to touch the money.

T. O. Cox, officer in charge of gratuities, department of militia and defence, recalled, said the estimated total for gratuities was \$124,000,000. Eleven thousand men discharged prior to November 11 last had not yet applied for gratuity, but applications were coming in at the rate of 200 daily. Of 35,000 questionnaires sent out, 7,000 had been returned as the soldiers had changed their address.

The Farmers' Packing Plant Ltd.

Numerous enquiries have reached The Guide office with regard to what is commonly known as the Farmers Co-operative Packing Company of St. Boniface, a company which is in process of formation, and which is selling stock among the farmers of Manitoba. The president of the company, whose official title is The Farmers' Packing Plant Limited, is James Bousfield, of Macgregor, the well-known Shorthorn breeder, and Mr. Bousfield has given information to The Guide which will be of interest to its readers.

The company is incorporated under the laws of Manitoba. Its authorized capital is \$500,000, and it must have \$250,000 subscribed before it can commence business. The company has an option for the purchase of the property of the Manitoba Abattoir and Packing Plant Company, which is close to St. Boniface Stock Yards. The existing company was formed a few years ago, its shareholders being chiefly French Canadians. The operations of this company were handicapped by lack of capital, and it is considered by the promoters of the new concern that with adequate capital and progressive management, the plant could be made more profitable and be of more service to the farming community.

Cost of Plant

The purchase price of the plant named in the option held by the new company is \$223,000, of which about three-fourths is to be taken in shares of the new company. In addition to the ordinary business of purchasing live stock to kill and sell, the new company proposes to take in farmers' cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, kill and dress it, and place it in storage to be held pending the owner's instructions to sell on a commission basis. Eggs will also be dealt with in the same way. It is anticipated that this service will be of considerable value to farmers, enabling them to hold over their live stock in the event of it reaching the market at a time of glut, and wait for an improvement of prices. In this business every carcass will be stamped with the owner's number and the identity of his consignment preserved.

Officials of Company

Besides Mr. Bousfield, the leading officials of the new company are F. R. La Flesche, of Elie, vice-president, and Peter Fraser, of Letellier, secretary-treasurer, with a provisional board of directors consisting of Senator W. H. Sharpe, Senator Aime Benard, and Alvin Solberg, of Minneapolis. The officials and directors are provisional, and hold office only until the annual meeting of the company to be held in January next.

Of the \$250,000 which must be subscribed before the plant can be acquired and business commenced, approximately \$100,000 has been taken up, about one-half of this having been subscribed by farmers in the Portage la Prairie and Macgregor districts. The

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180 Branches—82 Branches in Western Canada.

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25,000 Acres, within 45 miles and north-east of Winnipeg—the last and only tract of land of good quality in this district suitable for colonization. Price on wholesale basis: Only \$10 per acre, net.

3,500 Acres, between Otterburne and Dufrost, on Emerson Branch; ideal for stock raising, where water easily got; 40 miles south-east of Winnipeg. For quick sale, \$13.50 per acre.

2,520 Acres, with excellent buildings; about two-thirds under cultivation, beautiful soil; close to Brandon; well worthy of inspection. Cheap at \$30 per acre.

800 Acres at Lydiatt station (railway siding touches the land) with buildings and large cultivation; situated on Brokenhead River. Ideal farm and location. Price: \$35 per acre.

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The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada needs the help of thousands of public-spirited farmers in affording prospective soldier settlers an opportunity of gaining sufficient agricultural experience to insure their success.

Many Veterans of the Great War are qualified by physical and general fitness for farm work. They are ready to respond to the Call of the Land and contribute to Canada's agricultural greatness.

But a number of them lack practical experience in farm operations and consequently, fail to qualify for a loan under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act.

It is the privilege of Canadian farmers to supply the assistance they need by taking one or more of these soldiers on their farms and giving them the benefit of their experience and advice.

Men are now awaiting an opportunity to gain experience during the winter months. Will you help them? If so, write the Soldier Settlement Board.

They worked for you "Over There"
Help train them for their life-work here

The Soldier Settlement Board

W. J. BLACK, Chairman

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This statement has a scientific basis and our "reprieve" decreases with advancing age. For example, if they are now in normal health—then on the average—

Men aged 20 will live	42 years, 2 months
" " 30 " "	34 years, 8 months
" " 40 " "	27 years, 5 months
" " 50 " "	20 years, 3 months
" " 60 " "	13 years, 9 months

Note that the expectation decreases with each added year of life, and this is the reason that in life insurance there must be a higher premium at each higher age.

Note also that we cannot tell how long any individual will survive. The average may not apply to any one man. He may live a year, or maybe fifty years, but taking a large number the average number of years is indicated correctly for the above ages.

Therefore if you have insurance, cling to it, "like a limpet to a rock"—You can never again buy it at so cheap a rate, and to-morrow you may not be able to qualify. One word more—

Increase Your Protection

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

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Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured

As at	Insurance in Force	\$75,631,537.00
December	Assets	1,285,524.87
31st, 1918	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.20
	Number of Policies in Force	30,084

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada!

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This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

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THE BANK OF TORONTO

A Correct Lubricant for every Farm Machine

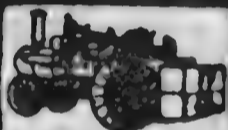


For Gasoline Engines, Tractor, Auto or Machinery
POLARINE OIL
STANDARD GAS
ENGINE OIL
For Economy, Strength
Tractor, Machinery
POLARINE OIL
HEAVY
POLARINE OIL A
IMPERIAL KERO-
SENE TRACTOR OIL
IMPERIAL KERO-
SENE TRACTOR
OIL EXTRA HEAVY
(Recommended by
many tractor manu-
facturers)



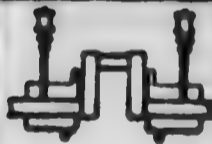
For Open Bearings of
Farm Machinery
PRAIRIE
HARVESTER OIL
—very heavy body,
resists cold, won't
thin out with
weather

ELDORADO
CASTOR OIL
—a thick oil for worn
and loose bearings



For Steam Cylinder
Lubrication,
whether Tractor or
Stationary Type.
CAPTOR
CYLINDER OIL

—the standard pro-
duct for steam
cylinder
lubrication



THRESHER
HARD OIL

For Grease Cup
Lubrication of
Bearings, a clean
solidified oil high
melting point.

Successful Farmers are Well Posted on Lubrication

The fellows who are making the most money are usually the ones who have studied the question of lubrication, as well as other farm problems. A thorough knowledge of lubrication is worth hundreds of dollars per year on every Canadian farm.

You cannot expect service from your automobile, if it is poorly lubricated. Your tractor is poor property without proper lubrication. The two machines are unlike in structure and duties, and one kind of oil will not do for both. Be sure that you are using the oils and greases best suited for each machine and each moving part of your farm machinery.

From Imperial Farm Lubricants you can select the right oil for every purpose. All are high grade reliable products. All are correctly refined, from carefully selected crudes. All Imperial Farm Lubricants are made in Canada.

Imperial Farm Lubricants are put up in convenient sizes; one-half, one and four-gallon sealed cans, half barrels and barrels.

IMPERIAL OIL SERVICE

Our service is far more than the mere selling of our products. It follows our products to their work and insures as far as we can insure it, that each Imperial Product does the work for which it is bought. Ask the Imperial Oil man. There is one near you. His service is free and should be valuable.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

largest amount of stock held by one individual is \$2,000, which has been taken by Senator Benard. There is only one form of stock, and all has been sold at the par value of \$100 per share. There are no bonds or preferred stock.

Not Co-operative

A number of points which have been raised by readers of The Guide were placed before Mr. Bousfield. With regard to the use of the word "co-operative," it was learned that while the company is called a co-operative company, the word has no place in the official title of the company. It is, in fact, only co-operative in the sense that the farmers are expected to co-operate to make it a success. Actually, it is a straight joint-stock company, dividends being paid only on capital, and shareholders voting according to the number of shares held. The company is not connected in any way with any other farmers' company or any farmers' organization.

No stock salesman is authorized to guarantee any particular rate of dividend, but Mr. Bousfield states that seven per cent. has been "mentioned" as a probable return on the investment. This prospect, Mr. Bousfield states, has induced a number of farmers to apply Victory Bonds to the purchase of stock.

The sale of stock has been entrusted to J. A. Martin, of Minneapolis, who has had experience in selling stock in similar institutions in North Dakota. Mr. Martin employs agents from across the line, hence the references in letters received at The Guide office to "such American salesmen."

The above facts are given for the information of readers of The Guide. It is up to every individual to judge for himself the wisdom of investing his money in enterprises of this kind.

Tax Interest, Not Principal

The average Canadian with three children whose income is from \$2,000 to \$2,500 need not have any fear that his purchase of Victory Bonds is going to bring him within the scope of the Income War Tax Act. It is true that the new issue of Victory bonds is taxable; but the generous exemption allowed in the taxation of incomes of married men with children and unmarried men with dependents and the small amount of income relatively which the ordinary buyer of Victory bonds receives from his investment will make the Federal taxation a matter of little or no consequence to the average person buying Victory bonds. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is not the amount of the bonds that the commissioner of taxation insists on adding to your income: it is the interest on the money invested in Victory bonds. In other words, you are liable for income-tax only on \$5.50 for each \$100 invested, instead of on the \$100 itself; but the tax feature really affects the wealthy person and corporation buyer and not the average citizen.

Explains Income Tax

Changes in the Canadian Income Tax Act have necessitated the revision of the Crown Trust Company's booklet, explanatory of that measure, and the third edition, revised to include the amendments passed this year, has just been issued. The booklet, which covers the ground quite as thoroughly as the first two brochures brought out by the same company, contains not only the text of the act, but exhaustive explanations of all the sections, with legal opinions and judicial decisions on the controversial points.

For the man who comes in the income tax-paying class, and this includes all single men with incomes of over \$1,000 a year, and all married men with incomes exceeding \$2,000, the book is invaluable, and is obtainable without cost from the Crown Trust Company, 145 St. James Street, Montreal.

Ford's Canadian Profits

Directors of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, have declared a 5 per cent cash dividend on the company's outstanding \$7,000,000 of stock. The dividend, payable immediately to stockholders of record September 20, is the fourth declared so far this year. There were two previous dividends of 10 per cent and one of 5 per cent, making 35 per cent to date, or a total cash distribution for the year of \$2,450,000. Stock is now being sold on the Detroit market at around \$500 a share.

Milling and Baking Values

Official Report of Dominion Grain Research Laboratory on the
Different Grades of the 1919 Wheat Crop—By Dr. F. J.
Birchard, Chief Chemist

THE results of the milling and baking tests on average samples of wheat of each grade of this year's crop, as received from the Chief Inspector, Winnipeg, are as follows:—

Explanation of Terms Used
MILLING TERMS
Offal—Under this term are included bran, shorts or middlings and the feed flour, which latter, in each case, amounted to about two per cent.

MILLING RESULTS

Grade	Weight per bus.	Flour-Yield %	Offal %	Scouring and Milling Loss %
One northern	62½	70.7	25.6	3.7
Two northern	60	69.4	27.6	3.0
Three northern	58½	68.5	28.7	3.5
No. 4	55	66.6	31.3	2.1
No. 5	54	64.3	32.9	3.5
No. 6	51½	63.5	32.1	4.4

BAKING RESULTS

Grade	Absorption %	Expansion C.C.	Volume of Loaf C.C.	Color	Texture	General Appearance	Shape	Ash in Flour %
One northern	62	340	1435	100	100	100	.51	.58
Two northern	61	340	1450	98	98	101	.51	.57
Three northern	59	345	1545	101	100	102	.53	.57
No. 4	58	325	1515	91	94	101	.48	.57
No. 5	59	325	1515	89	93	100	.48	.60
No. 6	59	320	1520	89	91	100	.46	.60

The milling results were obtained on a small experimental mill, and, while comparable among themselves, cannot be regarded as identical with those which would be obtained commercially. They should, however, bear a direct relation to the commercial results which would naturally be somewhat higher, due to more efficient equipment.

All yields are calculated on a basis of 13.5 per cent. moisture, both for the wheat and the flour.

The baking tests show that the differences in baking value this year, between the higher and the lower grades, are very slight. The chief difference noted was that of color, which, while uniformly good for all the grades, was slightly yellow in grade No. 4, and distinctly yellow in grades Nos. 5 and 6. This yellow color must, however, be distinguished from the dull, grayish color commonly associated with the lower grades and due to the presence of frosted and immature kernels. Slight differences in texture were also noted between the loaves from the contract and commercial grades, but these were comparatively unimportant, and, to a certain extent, offset by the larger volume.

The tests show that bread of excellent quality can be made from all the grades when milled separately, but, no doubt, the best results would be obtained by milling a suitable blend of the different grades.

Scouring and Milling Loss—It will be understood that in working with such small quantities (about four pound of wheat), as are necessary in experimental milling, it is very difficult to control the milling loss, but it is believed that the figures above recorded represent the losses with a fair degree of accuracy.

BAKING TERMS

Absorption—This term represents the amount of water required by 100 grams of flour to make a dough of standard consistency.

Expansion—The figures in this column represent the maximum height to which a known weight of each dough will rise.

Volume—The figures under this column represent the volume of the loaves in cubic centimeters.

Color, Texture and General Appearance—The difference in these characteristics are denoted by means of an arbitrary scale in which the loaf from one northern wheat is taken as standard.

Shape—The figures under this heading show, in each case, the ratio of the extreme height of the loaf above the pan to the extreme width above the pan. Considered in conjunction with these denoting the volume, these figures may be regarded as a measure of the strength of the flour.

Ash—The uniformity of the ash content of the samples is taken as an indication that the milling has been carried to the same extent in each case.

Wheat Board Regulations

Wheat for Gristing—Hauling Wheat Across the Line—The U.S. Embargo

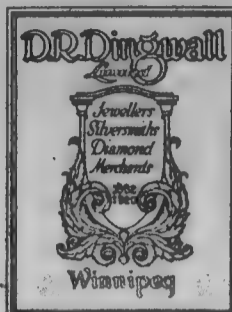
REGULATION No. 38 issued by the Canadian Wheat Board, at Winnipeg, provides that farmers hauling wheat into their local flour mill for gristing shall pay in 15 cents per bushel on their wheat and receive participation certificates in return. There has been some comment upon this regulation by the board, and some enquiry as to why a farmer, who is merely gristing his wheat, should be compelled to turn in 15 cents a bushel. Some have declared that it is taking an unfair advantage of the farmer who takes his wheat to the mill for gristing.

Enquiry by the wheat board office elicited the information that all the flour mills in the country are licensed by the Canadian Wheat Board. This was a necessary provision in order that the board should be able to control and regulate the flour industry, which power was conferred upon it by the government. The board, therefore, felt that it could not treat one mill different from others. Furthermore, practically every mill doing a gristing business is also buying wheat and manufacturing flour on its own account. Then again the board pointed out that the farmer

who takes his grain to the mill, is, in the majority of cases, really selling his wheat and buying flour because he hauls his wheat into the mill and takes other flour in exchange for it, not waiting for his own flour to be gristed. The board, in considering the matter, could not see any other action than they did, and by issuing a participation certificate the farmer who hauls his wheat into the mill to be gristed stands in the same relation to the board as the farmer who hauls his wheat over the platform or through the elevator and receives participation certificates and buys his flour through the regular channel.

Another peculiar situation has arisen in the wheat trade along the United States boundary line. The comparative shortage of hard wheat in the north-western states has caused wheat prices to go up as high as \$2.60 a bushel at the local elevators. The wheat price in the United States is fixed at \$2.26 as a minimum, but there is no maximum. The wheat market is open, and the law of supply and demand takes its course. A considerable number of Canadian farmers near to the

Continued on Page 40



This Most Fascinating Book, Free

The Dingwall Catalogue is now looked for in thousands of homes in Western Canada as their annual Christmas Gift Suggestion Book.

This year, it is more complete than ever before with ideas that will help to solve your many gift problems. Beautiful illustrations and realistic descriptions enable you to do your Christmas shopping at home with just the same satisfaction that would be yours in personally buying at our store. These beautiful books are now on the press, and our mailing lists are almost complete. We shall be glad to send you one if you desire.

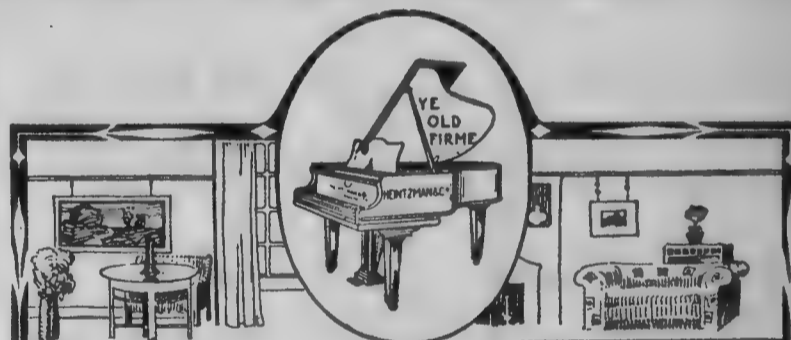
Send a postcard to-day. Free Catalog will be sent you post-paid.

D. R. Dingwall Limited

Diamond Merchants, Jewellers and Silversmiths

WINNIPEG

21



Why the West Favors the Heintzman & Co. Piano

Talk with the owners of this famed Canadian-made piano and you'll get a satisfactory answer. By any test you may apply, you will find that the

HEINTZMAN & CO. ART PIANO

Grand or Upright

meets the most exacting demands. In tone, durability and beauty it stands pre-eminent.

Wherever it has been possible, during a period of 65 years, to add improvement this has been done—ever keeping the superiority of this piano undisputed.

A piano that will keep the sunshine and laughter of music with you in the home.

HEINTZMAN & CO. LIMITED

Write Nearest Factory Branch for Illustrated Catalogue and all particulars.

REGINA: 1859 Scarth Street. CALGARY: 322 Eighth Avenue. EDMONTON: 10153 Jasper Street.
SASKATOON: 214 Second Avenue. MOOSE JAW: 325 Main Street.

WINNIPEG and BRANDON
J. J. H. McLEAN & CO.
Distributors for Manitoba.

Firestone First

First to build truck tires—

First to build the channel type of truck tires—

First to build removable truck tires—

First to build the cup cushion truck tire—

First to build a complete line of tires for all commercial vehicles—

First to build a successful giant truck tire—

First with the grooved tread giant truck tire—

First with a practical, efficient giant cord tire equipment, including demountable rims—

The only manufacturer that makes the tire and rim complete.

Result—over half the truck tonnage of America is carried on Firestone Tires.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Export Department: 1871 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

Factory: Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

Most Miles per Dollar

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1883
Capital \$250,000.00

BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

**Hides, Wool, Seneca Root
Raw Furs and Peltries**

BUYING
BRANCHES
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U.S.A.
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I will pay the following high prices for immediate shipments:
Salted Beef Hides 30c-34c Horse Hides, each \$7-\$12
Salted Kip Hides 40c-45c Wool 40c-45c
Salted Calf Hides 55c-65c Prime Seneca Root \$1.30

SHIP PROMPTLY
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Top Prices for Sheep Pelts

Head Office: 157 RUPERT ST., WINNIPEG; also 150-152 Pacific Ave. East

TIRES! TIRES! TIRES!

30 x 3 1/2 **\$14.25** 30 x 3 1/4

**Cut Rates
On All Sizes**

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Security Tire Sales Co.

516 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

TOWER FARM CHAMPION OXFORDS

Offering fine bunch of Shearling and Two Shear Rams,
also Lambs of both sexes, and Breeding Ewes of
both breeds, fine quality
C. BARBOUR and SONS R.R. No. 2, Hiltburg, Ont.

Bucking the Milk Trust

Continued from Page 8

They went to great lengths in their efforts to discredit the organization. It is said that when the producers first began to place their own product on the streets of Vancouver that bottles of their milk would be tampered with, worms and dirt being put in and then complaints lodged with the health authorities.

Forceful advertising had much to do with bringing about a reaction in public opinion in favor of the producer. Best of all, however, was the report of a committee appointed by the Vancouver city council to investigate the price of milk. The verdict of this committee was that the farmer would be justified in charging a higher price for his milk than he was getting at the time of the investigation.

In reply to advertisements which appeared from some of the privately-owned dairies featuring their independence, the Fraser Valley association advertised as the only independent dairy. Combating attacks on the association for having eliminated some of the old dealers, the association's advertisements put the facts plainly up to the consumer:—"Is there any logical reason," asked the association of the consumer, "why the farmer should not sell his product direct to you? Without the producer, how could the middleman exist? While the farmer rises early and labors late, the middleman sleeps and takes life easy, but demands his 'pound of flesh'."

"Why is the middleman necessary now the producer is organized to handle his own product? Owned by 1,400 Fraser Valley dairymen, the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association is a co-operative organization. Through its efforts the surplus milk supply of the flush season—the amount of milk produced over and above the quantity necessary to supply the winter demand—has been handled in condenseries, cheese and ice cream factories, or made into butter, whereas the middleman was formerly unable to dispose of the summer milk surplus, resulting in loss to both consumer and producer. The association has not only taken care of this surplus in an economical way, but by making more stable markets has encouraged production and thus lowered the cost of the milk during other seasons.

"As to a better product, not one herd, but all herds supplying milk through the association have been improved. It was through the efforts of the association that government testing came into existence. If the prosperity of the farmers means the prosperity of the whole community, why not buy your milk from the farmer direct—Fraser Valley milk?"

What Co-operation Has Done

Some of the association's advertising tells the consumer of the improved conditions on the farm. One advertisement headed, "The difference between poverty and prosperity that lay in co-operation," reads:—

"From the tumble-down shed to the modern barn and silo, from insanitary conditions to concrete floors and steel stalls and automatic electric milkers; from the poor livestock to high-grade cattle, from loss to profit, from chaos to stable, uniform profitable production, has been the story of co-operation for the farmer. Co-operation has improved living conditions, kept experienced dairymen on the farms, and held down the cost of milk."

The predominating position in the city milk distribution secured by the producers has brought about a change of tactics on the part of those middlemen still in the field. Most of these are now obtaining all their milk from the association at wholesale prices. Some still have a few independent shippers who for some reason or other have decided to remain outside the association. Some of these are too selfish to assist in the work of the association, but are willing to accept the benefits it brings, while a few others got sore and preferred to form part of the five per cent of opposition. It has been very mortifying for these men, in their determination to stay with the so-called independents, to find that one after another of the small dairies close up or are bought out by the producers.

Tools



Steel tools
do better
work when
kept free
from rust
and grime
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Old
Dutch
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Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to:

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Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager,
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. E. OREIGHTON, Manager,
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

association. Of more than twenty firms formerly engaged in milk distribution in the city only a few of the smaller ones remain. Some were unable to stand the pressure of the producers' organization. One large producer who thought he was big enough to "paddle his own canoe" lost several hundred dollars in overdue milk cheques when the dairy he was shipping to went into liquidation, but he is still carrying on his fight to remain independent.

As to the change of tactics already mentioned an illustration is provided by one dairy which distributes the milk of one of the largest herds in the province, and which features the fact that it was "more than a century since the foundation Holsteins in this herd were brought to the province" and that the "milk from the high grade, tuberculin-tested cows is bottled right at the farm." The consumers patronizing this dairy and reading its advertisements are not aware that the owner of the famous herd in question sells all his milk through the producers' association, which in turn supplies the dairy.

Juggling With The Test

It is safe to say that some of the companies made extra profits out of the test. One shipper who had been shipping to one particular dairy for several years found that his test had practically been standardized by the company, and almost invariably his test ran 3.4 for the first two weeks of the month and 3.6 the second two weeks. No changes in the herd seemed to make any difference. On one occasion, after he had his herd tested by a government tester and found that the average test of his herd was over 4 per cent he came to the conclusion that the distributor was paying him just what he thought the farmer would consider a fair test and taking everything over that as extra profit. Accordingly he shipped a few cans diluted with water so that they would not test even 3 per cent but it made no variation in the test he received from the company. This was conclusive proof to him that the testing was merely a joke and he found another market for his milk.

Asked as to the satisfaction which the Fraser Valley Association was able to give its members in the matter of test, Mr. Vanderhoof said: "What incentive would there be for an organization controlled by the producers to take from one producer and give to another? If we did not give our members all that was coming to them in the matter of test it would simply mean that the balance would be returned to the members at large in another form."

The plant of the Standard Milk Company, Ltd., was acquired by the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association on May 1, 1919. This plant now handles about 6,000 gallons of milk per day for retail distribution in the city. The association hires auto trucks to collect milk from the farmers within a distance of 30 miles of Vancouver. About 25 cents per can on the average is paid by the association for collection, the truck owners taking contracts for the work. Some of the larger trucks will carry 80 to 100 cans.

The association operates its wholesale and retail plants in the name of the Fraser Valley Dairies, Ltd., manufacturing Fraser Valley butter, ice cream and cheese.

Fair Even to Middlemen

The producers' organization has paid over \$60,000 cash for the good will of the business bought out. While it is possible that they might have got some of the businesses without paying anything for good will, by holding the "supply club" over their heads, the majority of the executive were opposed to doing business in this way and believed that the organization should be fair, even to the middlemen.

Ice cream is the most profitable end of the creamery business and that the association is not neglecting this market is shown by the fact that the Richmond Dairy when taken over by the association was selling 10,000 gallons of ice cream per year, while now it is turning out, under the association's management, 60,000 gallons per year.

Cream Shippers Please Note

Sour cream is paid for to the farmers on the basis of what it is worth for

Dependability

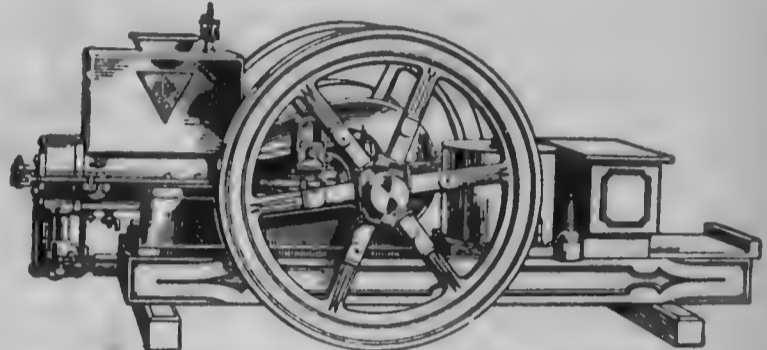


THE KEYNOTE of the ALPHA Engine is dependability. It runs when you want it to, day after day, and you never need to worry about it. Its simple, sturdy construction makes it dependable.

The ALPHA power rating is dependable; if it is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ Horse Power it will deliver at least one-and-a-half horse power; if it is a 28 Horse Power you can bank on getting more than 28—never less.

The De Laval Company is dependable—the largest manufacturers of dairy supplies in Canada.

If you don't know who handles the ALPHA in your vicinity, write nearest sales headquarters for his name.



THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Live Poultry

Take Advantage of Present High Prices
and Ship Your Poultry to

Swift Canadian Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.

We Pay the Highest Market Prices
at Date of Receipt.

Write for Empty Coops.

SHIP NOW—CASH RETURNS

Auction Sale of Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine at Calgary, Alta., October 28, 29 and 30.

47 SHROPSHIRE EWES	7 BEEKSHIRE BOARS	60 OXFORD RAMS
4 SUFFOLK EWES	139 SHROPSHIRE RAMS	12 PERSIAN RAMS
150 GRADE EWES	28 SUFFOLK RAMS	5 YORKSHIRE SOWS
1 AYRSHIRE BULL	1 DORSET RAM	1 YORKSHIRE BOAR

110 HOLSTEINS, Males and Females.

Judging to take place October 28, at 1.30 p.m. Sheep Sale, October 29, at 9.30 a.m.
Dairy Cattle and Swine Sale, October 30, at 9.30 a.m.

ALBERTA WINTER FAIR AND AUCTION SALE OF BEEF CATTLE AND FAT STOCK

at Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta., December 9 to 12, 1919.

Generous Prizes for Cattle, Sheep and Swine. OPEN TO ALL. Entries Close Nov. 25.
Catalogues and Prize Lists for these events may be obtained from
E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Mng. Dir., Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary.

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Write today and get our special offer to sell you this fine talking machine and supply you absolutely free of all charge

With Records for One Year

The machine illustrated above can be secured for us little as \$5.00 down, and the balance payable on easy instalments. There is no better talking machine upon the

market. It has every new and worth while improvement. It plays all makes of records, and its tone is well nigh perfect. Cabinets have a beautiful piano finish.

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This offer—if taken advantage of right away, enables you to get new records for a whole year without a penny cost. Send in coupon without delay.

AMHERST PIANOS, LTD.,
Amherst, N.S.
Send me full particulars of your free offer of a year's supply of records if I buy a Cremonaphone Talking Machine.
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ACADEMIC—
Public and High
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ART, EXPRESSION,
MUSIC—
Dramatic Art and
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Music: Piano, Vocal
Fine Art: Oil and Water
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High-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women
Attention given to individual needs.

Write for Calendar and College Literature.

REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., President.

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Our efficient mail order service has been extended to include a complete line of the famous Edison Amberola records. A complete stock is available at all times, and orders are filled and shipped the same day received.

If you are not in possession of a recent catalogue let us supply you with one—free of charge.

Orders Over \$5.00

Shipped Carrying Charges Free

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 333 PORTAGE AVE.

butter. Usually the producers receive about three cents more per pound butter fat for their sour cream than the wholesale price of butter. In Alberta where no such association exists the price paid for butter fat is usually several cents less than the wholesale price of butter. Farmers can draw their own conclusions from this as to the profits made by the large creameries. In the pooling system by which all the shippers of whole milk get a share of each market the price received by the producer this summer for whole milk was 85 cents per lb. butter fat. During the flush season the average is reduced, but the lowest paid in 1919 was 72 cents per lb. butter fat; 60 cents per lb. butter fat was the lowest paid since the association was organized, and in 1918 the price did not go below 62 cents. Settlements with the producer are made by the association on the 12th and 27th of each month. On the 12th of the month, the producer is paid an initial payment on the amount of milk or cream shipped during the previous two weeks and after the returns from the actual sale of the milk are totalled up he is paid whatever additional amount has been secured on his next cheque. The association limits its own profits to 6 per cent.

Called Condensers' Bluff

There are two large condensed milk factories in the Fraser Valley, which form the next best market for butter fat to the whole milk market. The condensing process wastes none of the product as does butter and cheese-making, only 50 per cent of the water in the milk is removed by evaporation and nothing is added. Were it not for the large amount of whole milk handled by these plants the returns received by the dairy farmers of the Fraser Valley would be considerably less. The condenseries pay almost as well as the whole milk market and there has never been a time since the producers organized that the condenseries have not paid considerably more than the butter factories.

The Borden Condensed Milk plant at Chilliwack handles from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 lbs. of milk per month. The manager, Mr. Chevalley, although he put up a big fight against the producers' association in behalf of his company in the early stages, admitted that personally he had no fault to find with the producers' organization. "It is the only way," he said, "The farmers have got to organize." He admitted, too, that the regularity of supply for which the association made itself responsible was a considerable factor in operating a condensery, and that the organization of the farmers had improved the service in this respect.

The milk at the condensery is tested by an official government tester, and the farmers are paid by the condensery on this basis. Farmers have absolute confidence in the tester, who is independent of the condensery and has

The Grain Growers' Guide

nothing to get out of the test. Regarding this government testing, Mr. Chevalley said: "It is the finest thing in the world. The farmers were all suspicious of us, and now they know that they are getting what belongs to them and we have no kicks."

The relations between the condensery and the farmers' organization have not always been so amicable. The Borden plant fought the producers for three months in their attempt to prevent the producer setting the price on their own product. Twice the big milk company closed down their plant and for a time the stream ran white with the skim milk which the small farmers' creamery could not dispose of. The company told the farmers on the second occasion that they could not afford to pay any such prices as were asked and stay in business and would have to sell out. The association, however, simply wired the company's head office for their price on the plant, stating that they were prepared to pay spot cash. The plant was opened up again as fast as instructions from the head office could travel. The company also tried offering higher prices than the association was paying, but they did not get a gallon of milk.

The Pacific Milk Co., Ltd., owned by Vancouver capital, has a plant at Ladner which, in the flush season, handles as high as 40,000 pounds of milk per day. In the winter time the supply falls to about half that amount.

The condensing plants in the month of August were paying 85 cents per lb. butter fat for milk.

A Prosperous Community

The association owns a large creamery at Chilliwack. This was formerly known as Edenbank Creamery and was owned by the farmers of Chilliwack district. It now handles a large amount of the milk produced from Chilliwack, making it into butter and cheese, when the condenseries cannot handle it. The plant manufactures 15 to 20 tons of cheese per day. Chilliwack supplies about 40 per cent of the milk produced in the Fraser Valley. The association to-day controls 95 per cent of the total production.

The association also has a small receiving station with equipment for making butter and cheese at Clayburn, 40 miles from Vancouver.

Evidences of what successful co-operation can do in building up a prosperous and contented community are to be seen on every hand in the Fraser Valley. Substantial houses and barns, pure-bred or high grade stock, good roads and high-producing land are the unvarying rule. When a farmer leaves the district it is rarely that the land is sold to an outsider. At any auction sale there is keen demand for dairy cattle especially. Co-operation and organization have placed the whole dairy industry of the valley on a safe and profitable basis.

Wheat Board Regulations

Continued from Page 37

United States boundary are selling their wheat across to the American elevators and getting around 60 cents a bushel more for it than they can get at the Canadian elevators near them. At the present time, there is no duty on wheat going into the United States, and Canadian farmers along the American boundary are securing a big advantage by having the American market thus open to them. A further advantage is found in the fact that the cheques which they receive in payment of their wheat at the American elevator are worth about four per cent premium when they bring them back to be cashed at the Canadian bank.

It seems that the farmers on the Canadian side are able to secure from the Canadian Wheat Board a permit allowing them to haul their wheat by the wagon-load across to the American elevators. No permits are issued by the United States for shipments in car lots. As near as can be ascertained, the attitude of the wheat board is that they are not supposed to interfere with wheat going south as no participation certificates are issued. Furthermore, it is understood that the Canadian millers are making no objection, for the reason that this Canadian wheat which goes across to the American elevator and

brings \$2.60 per bushel will make American flour that much more expensive. The Canadian miller is only paying \$2.30 a bushel for his wheat, and he feels that he will, therefore, have an advantage in his export trade against flour ground on the American side from wheat costing \$2.60 a bushel.

In the meantime, there is considerable agitation in the United States for the re-imposition of a duty of 25 cents per bushel on Canadian wheat entering the United States. The old reciprocity agreement, which has been on the American Statute Book since 1911, was repealed by the American Congress last week. The situation at present stands that there is free trade in wheat products between Canada and the United States, subject only to embargoes issued by the Canadian Wheat Board and by the President of the United States. The agitation now in the United States is to have the presidential embargo lifted and the customs duty imposed by act of Congress. In the meantime, it will be advisable for every farmer near the American boundary to sell his wheat across the line and get the advantage of it while the market remains open.

Religion and Life

Larger Horizons—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

ONE of the most persistent criticisms levelled against the churches is that they have been too much concerned with small and unworthy prohibitions rather than with positive, compelling religion. The general testimony of chaplains in the armies of Great Britain and America is that the average soldier thought that the church was only concerned with expressing and enforcing the precept, "Thou shalt not." A religion of that sort did not appeal to virile young men. We could not expect that it would. The soldier was living in a world of tremendous realities, face to face with the sternest possibilities of life and death, and the life he lived was at least large and heroic in texture, so that the paternalism of negative religion would seem piffling and contemptible.

The tremendous days of war have been followed by the no less tremendous days of peace. These are large days in which we live. In General Smuts' beautiful figure, the world's caravan is on the march. No mere standpatter religion can pass muster in such an age as ours. The church or the religious man that is content with the standards of years ago will find that the procession has passed by and they are left stranded, amazed and abashed in a world that has got beyond recognition. The call of today is "Onward, Christian soldiers." Is the church ready for the challenge of the times, ready to play its worthy and exalted part in the new era upon which we are entering? As the church of Christ is the company of those who believe Him and try His works to do, the answer to that question depends upon you and me in the long run. So the question resolves itself into an intimate personal question: Are we ready for the great and grave days before us, days at present clouded with the fog of unrest and passion, which may pass away and leave behind the sunshine of a brighter day or may pass into lowering storms and stress? If we are to live religiously in such days as these we must take off the blinders of prejudice and passion and see with undimmed vision the larger horizons of the new world into which we have entered.

If we are to serve the present age, we must have larger horizons as to what constitutes salvation. We can no longer act and think as if personal salvation implied remembering our relationship to God and forgetting our duty to our neighbor. One of the unfortunate counts against evangelical Christianity—and I am strongly evangelical myself—is that too often men have fancied that religion and life were two different matters, with woeful results to life. Withholding from certain notorious sins and a Puritan outlook upon pleasure will no longer serve to free us from the obligation of realizing that true religion demands right dealing in business, politics and social life. There can be no water-tight compartments of life into which religion does not penetrate. A certain notorious English lord once heard a very searching sermon and when he left the church remarked angrily to a friend, "It is coming to a pretty pass when religion invades the sphere of private life." Today it has come to pass that religion must invade the sphere of private life and also the sphere of public duty. There are two commandments, not one. You cannot cry out to God and shut off compassion from your neighbor. The religion of today—and tomorrow—will be comprehensive enough to declare that it holds nothing human, alien to itself. "There may be heaven, there must be hell—meanwhile, there's our earth here."

The religious man and woman of tomorrow must have larger horizons than sectional or sectarian interests would warrant. The greatest curse of today is sectionalism in all its forms. Unrest and confusion will prevail until men and women realize that no sectional cry, raised by special pleaders, will ever aid the progress of humanity. The beginning of social wisdom comes

when men and women recognize that the interest of one class is the interest of another and that the entity we call the State is made up of all of us, soldier, sailor, tinker, tailor, farmer, merchant, teacher, preacher, doctor, lawyer and the rest, all of us working together to make a world worth while. If we do realize that, we shall be ready to do justice to the service rendered by other classes than our own and the sectional appeal and sectional prejudice will have less power in our land.

No one class of society has any right to arrogate to itself the title of "Labor." We are all laborers, if we do our day's work, honestly and well, in the sphere to which the good God has called us. And so we have all an equal share in the privileges and responsibilities of the government, but no more than an equal share. The motto of the Grain Growers' society has always seemed to me the fairest and most Christian motto for the life of society, "Equal rights for all and special privileges to none." Live in the spirit of that creed and you will help a world that needs it badly.

One of the most hopeful signs of the Christian life of today is that men and women are getting larger horizons than those supplied by denominationalism. The Protestant churches of Canada are co-operating in this work and that, in Sunday school service, in social service and in local Christian effort. The Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, Baptist or any other denominationalist who is of the hard and fast variety is living in a world that is going to have slight sympathy with his notions. The appeal of the catholic-minded Jesus is being more and more heard and men are remembering that He prayed "that ye might be one." The old time divisions that are known by the various labels designate forms of church life that have done noble service and made their contribution to the religious life of the past, but in these days when the thoughts of men are widening it may be questioned whether the time has not come to do away with them and start afresh with a catholic Christian church. We sing "All one body we, one in hope and doctrine, one in charity," and then go home and thank God we are not as those Methodists or Presbyterians or Anglicans or Baptists. The religious divisions seen in some of our small prairie towns are a libel on the name Christian. But the day is fast going when such things shall be.

The future also will demand of us all larger horizons in our thinking both in regard to political and religious affairs using such designations for convenience sake. Important as our community may be, and valuable as a community sense undoubtedly is, we shall know that our interests cannot be so bounded. Once again, the age calls us to "think imperially." The prairie dweller must know that his interests are larger than his own backyard. We must be citizens of the world. The great war showed us with terrible clearness that we can no more say that European politics are of no interests to us. A shot fired in an unknown place called Sarajevo lighted the fire that set the world ablaze and had its results in western Canada. No more can nation or individual live in splendid isolation. The world is one and we must be alert and informed on what we have called in the past "foreign affairs."

In all the Protestant churches we enter today upon a forward movement. We must be missionary or die. The world is our parish—to win for our master. The glory is not departed. Christ is calling us to a new order of life; if we are faithful to Him we shall help to save the world from a social order that breeds despair and to make the church more central in the new era than Senate, market place or school.

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In a hundred million food cells the tiny bit of moisture is turned to steam.

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Personal Naturalization

THE question of who is or who is not entitled to enfranchisement is closely related to that of naturalization. In the spring session of 1919 of the House of Commons, there was passed an amendment to the Dominion Elections Act to cover the by-elections to be held on October 27, and also an act to consolidate the various acts on British nationality, naturalization and aliens. Not only are the two acts incompatible with each other and inconsistent with pronouncements of ministers of the crown, but within the acts themselves are contradictions. Truly the laws are made to confuse and confound.

The act to do with naturalization says in clause 11, "The wife of an alien may be naturalized in like manner and with the same effect as if she were a femme sole," that is, a widow. Again the same act says, "A certificate of naturalization shall not be granted to any person under disability," and it defines "disability" as, "The status of being a married woman, or a minor, lunatic or idiot." It is, therefore, impossible to know if the wife of an alien may seek personal naturalization or not under the contradictions of the act.

There is no personal naturalization for wives of British subjects. The clause covering their naturalization is, "The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien," unless an alien wife is able, in spite of the contradictions cited in the above paragraph, to take out personal naturalization papers.

The act does not state that an unmarried woman who has not become naturalized by operation of law, that is, in her case, by the taking out of naturalization papers by her father when she was still a minor, and her father having included her name in his naturalization papers, may take out personal naturalization papers, and except where the clause is confined to women the masculine pronoun is used consistently. This may not mean anything except that the pronouns "he and she" are usually used in the statutes when both are intended. The only implication that such a woman is entitled to seek personal naturalization is in the clause quoted above, which says, "A certificate of naturalization shall not be granted to any person under disability," and since disability covers only married women she is, therefore, entitled to seek personal naturalization.

The fact that the wife of a naturalized British subject is not entitled to personal naturalization is a decided discrimination against her, as is shown in the story on this page entitled, *May Women Vote?* There is only one way out of the difficulty and that is to make naturalization a personal affair for both men and women. The fact that an alien woman, upon her marriage with a British subject, automatically becomes a British subject also, places her on a superior status as regards British citizenship, and women themselves would not ask for that. When a man or woman, and the woman, whether married or single, has qualified as if for personal naturalization, then and only then, should British citizenship be granted. The fact that a man and his wife may be of different citizenship may have some disadvantages, but are they to be compared to the anomalous position of being at one and the same time a British subject and not a British subject, of being a British subject and at the same time being denied the sacred privilege of franchise which should be the inalienable right of British citizenship, the War Time Elections Act notwithstanding.

May Women Vote?

Perhaps to place in two separate groups those women who may vote and those women who may not vote will more clearly prepare the way for a discussion of the disabilities under which women are placed as regards their franchise until a new franchise bill is brought in.

Who may vote: first, all women who are British subjects by birth or personal naturalization; second, all women born on the North American continent, who may have become naturalized by operation of law, that is who have become naturalized by the taking out of naturalization papers by their husbands or by their fathers when such women were minors; third, all women of alien country origin who have the necessary qualifications to take out personal naturalization papers, and who may have become naturalized by operation of law, who personally appear before the judge of their district and obtain from him a certificate of the above-mentioned qualifications.

Who may not vote: first, unmarried alien women, including Americans, who have not become naturalized by operation of the law, that is in their case whose fathers have not taken out naturalization papers and included their names thereon, and who have not themselves taken out naturalization papers; second, alien wives of naturalized citizens who have not themselves become qualified to take out personal naturalization papers, that is do not possess a five-years' residence in the country; third, women who were British subjects who are now the wives of unnaturalized aliens whether from the United States or elsewhere, and who have not themselves taken out naturalization papers; fourth, widows of unnaturalized aliens who have not taken out naturalization papers; fifth, women who were British subjects by birth who are now the wives of enemy aliens and who have not made a declaration that they desire to resume British nationality; sixth, all enemy alien women until a period of ten years after the conclusion of the recent war.

This by-election act is in all probability a foreshadow of the franchise bill the present government must bring in before a general election is brought on. By it, while the naturalization act makes the wives of British subjects, British subjects also, they are deprived of the rights that should be an inalienable heritage of British citizenship. They must go to the judge and from him obtain a certificate indicating that if personal naturalization were possible they are qualified for naturalization. Yet they are debarred from securing personal naturalization papers. If the franchise act, when it is brought in has a similar clause it means that the government is withholding from a Brit-

ish subject the right to exercise the franchise. The government should decide to do one of two things, either when a woman has become a British subject by marriage, and it is the law in all civilized countries, give her also her right to full citizenship, or else make it necessary for her to take out personal naturalization papers, and cease to give her to understand that she is a British subject until election time and then deprive her of that citizenship.

The naturalization act, as a matter of fact, plainly states that "all political and other rights, powers, privileges" as well as "all obligations, duties and liabilities" are bestowed upon the naturalized citizen, and he has, "to all intents and purposes, the status of a natural-born citizen." Notwithstanding this, Union government seizes upon a mere excuse through which to disfranchise a large number of alien women. Either British citizenship should carry with it all the rights and privileges of full citizenship or British citizenship is a scrap of paper.

Neither is there provision for an unmarried alien woman who has not become naturalized by operation of law to secure from the judge a certificate that she is qualified to become naturalized.

It is impossible to now become naturalized for this by-election, and the result is that persons who are British citizens, to all intents and purposes, are deprived of the franchise. This by-election act is simply in line with the iniquities perpetrated by the War time Elections Act, and apparently, so long as this government has its hand on the throttle of enfranchisement, those iniquities are to be perpetuated.

Party versus Principle

Women in the constituency of Assiniboia have the opportunity to show conclusively whether they intend to vote for principle or party. The issue is not obscured in the least. One party wholeheartedly professes principle and the other as clearly professes party. The actions of both in the campaign as it is being conducted carry out to the letter the spirit of principle on the one side and the spirit of party on the other.

It should not be difficult to decide. Partisanship has dominated our politics always. Since the tariff and Canada's fiscal policy are figuring so prominently in the campaign, it will serve as an example. Through partisan politics has

been built up the most inequitable, iniquitous, and unjust fiscal policy, it indeed, so haphazard and preferential a collection and dissipation of public funds can be called a policy, that has been inflicted upon any country. And the Liberal party whose self-appointed standard-bearer, Hon. W. H. Motherwell, is, has been responsible for its full share of the calumnious extortioning devices which have built up the system.

Mr. Motherwell, in common with all Liberal party men, juggle historical facts with a skill that is apt to fool his audience unless they are prepared for the audacity of it. For example, they quote from Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, as well as from Hon. W. S. Fielding, their statements prior to 1896. They omit to tell how the Liberal party, in 1896, was completely converted to protection by the manufacturers and financial magnates. They omit to tell that while the tariff was reduced a fraction on a few articles in their first budget of 1897, it was actually raised on others, specific duties were replaced by ad valorem duties, thus giving opportunity for increase, a dissolute and extravagant system of bonuses and bounties was inaugurated, dumping clauses were incorporated, and that the budgets of 1900, 1904 and 1906 made more drastic increases in the tariff than any Conservative government had dared to make.

They dwell long upon the 1911 election, and tell their audience with perceptible emotion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier risked his political future and went down to defeat to reduce the tariff. They omit to tell that Sir Wilfrid on his tour of the West, prior to the budget of 1911, learned somewhat to his astonishment that his party had lost the confidence of the people, and in an endeavor to save his political scalp he turned a political somersault and brought forth his reciprocity scheme. It wasn't a matter of principle or conviction but purely of expediency. But thereby he gave men like Mr. Motherwell enough whitewash to make an attempt to camouflage the Liberal dark horse a snowy white. But any housekeeper knows that whitewash easily cracks and peels off, and the reports from Assiniboia would indicate that the housekeepers who vote there are engaged in peeling off the whitewash and know the Liberal past as it actually was, not as Mr. Motherwell presents it.

One has only to glance at the methods as adopted by the new national policy candidate to see that the reverse of party dominates his campaign. At a convention of 490 delegates, each representing ten persons, Mr. Gould was chosen. His campaign is financed by the electors, not from the pockets of manufacturers who provide election funds to bribe the government to protection. He is the people's servant, and even if some there should be who would urge him not to serve, there is so great a body of public opinion in Assiniboia that he could not dare to do other than serve. Surely if ever a campaign was conducted on principle it is that of the farmer in Assiniboia.

It is plainly a fight between principle and party. The cards are all down. The whitewash is all off. It should not be difficult to decide where one's vote should be placed.

Cut Down Homework

Whether Hon. Dr. Cody, minister of education in Ontario, has any claim to the affection of his grown constituents, he must certainly have established himself in the esteem of the school children of that province by his edict to cut down the amount of homework. This order is to be effective in all continuation schools, high schools and collegiate institutes. The injunction is accompanied by regulations changing the courses in these schools, the object being to relieve the pressure of studies in these departments.

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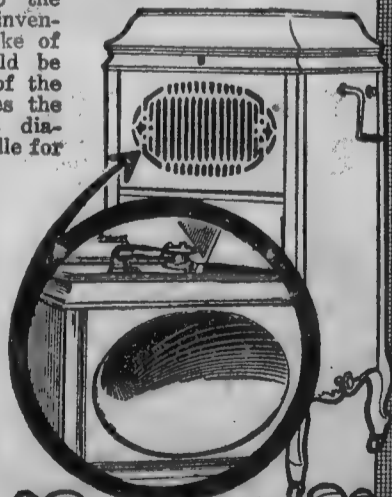
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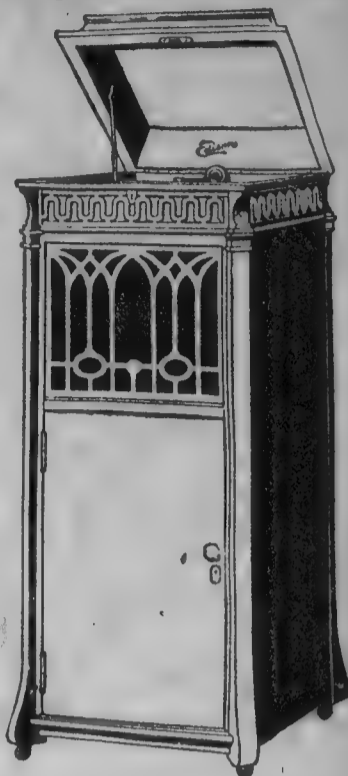
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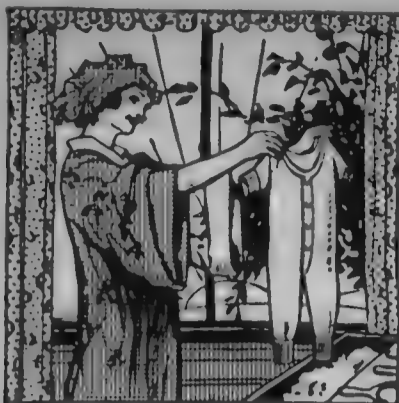
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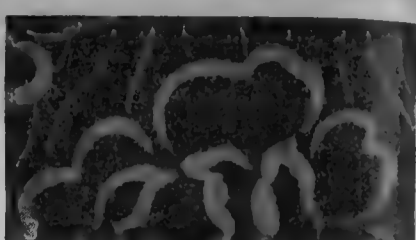
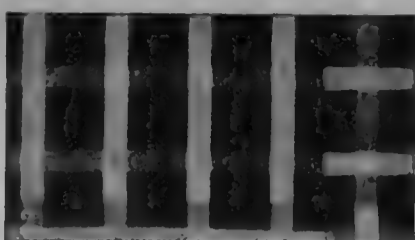
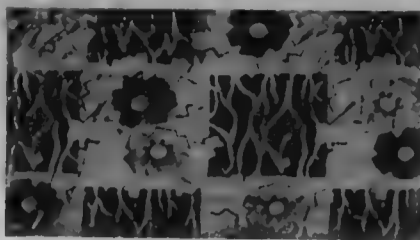
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British "founded 1883".



Textiles That Are Fashionable

W HILE there are some new materials this year the majority of those used in the make-up of winter dresses, suits and coats, are those already familiar to most persons. For example, one drapers' journal says that stockinette, or as it is commonly known, Jersey cloth, shows no sign of diminishing in favor, and demands for it continue heavy. A willow-patterned silk stockinette which is being offered, has met with great success. Popular taste favors patterned rather than plain materials at present. Another comment in this same journal is that the horizontal tape stripe will certainly be much seen on tailor-mades this autumn, despite the fact that it is unbecoming to all except tall and slender figures.

Browns are very good this year. This gives special aptitude to the use of tweeds, homespun, hapsacks and zibelines, which come in very beautiful mixtures of browns. Synonymous with browns come the myriad nasturium shades for trimmings. Copper tones come in the softly-finished duvetyns, as well as in the harder serges and gabardines. Fur-trimmed brown suits are sometimes topped by a brown hat, with a touch of brilliant orange. The nigger browns of two years ago are here again. To the brown family has been added, chestnut, beaver, kangaroo, and myriads of leaf browns. But the warm colors of this season are not confined to browns, there are reds, coppers and mahogany. Blues, of course, are always worn. The brilliant greens of the summer are giving place to dark greens this fall, many of them trimmed with seal and other dark furs.

Materials Are Varied

To attempt to describe the materials themselves must result in a meagre presentation of their beauty and variety. Soft woolly effects are predominant in coats suits and dresses. Illustration No. 6 is a homespun, Bannockburn tweed is its proper name. It comes in a warm brown with flecks of yellows and tans. It is suitable for coats or sports skirts. No. 5 is a heavy felt-like material for coatings, known as zibeline. The zibeline illustrated is a very dark green, almost black, with markings of lighter green and a brown which blends nicely with the green. No. 7 is a hapsack, a sort of basket-weave in tan, a rather dull shade. It is suitable for skirts or business dresses. No. 8 is a tricotine in light gray, but it is shown in the shops in every color and shade. It lends itself equally well to tailored effects and the more dressy designs. The other material

is really more of a silk than a wool and is known as French faille. In the summer it was used a good deal for separate skirts and suits, but makes a very serviceable general-wear afternoon dress. The illustration is in a pretty navy, but it, too, is shown in all colors and shades.

Silks Very Popular

Silks, in their variety and colorings are legion. One draper's journal remarks that judging by the amount of business done by the silk merchants it would seem as if silks had moved to first place among the fabrics of the world. One house states its best selling silks in the following order: Satin duchesse, satin grenadine, charmeuse, poult de soie, peau de peche (plain and printed) and satin lame (gold and silver), with crepe de chene and georgette for evening wear. Block-printed British silk foulards in black and white, and navy and white make a good line, and are available in large and small polka dot designs, neat floral patterns, and large grotesque patterns of striking outlines. The following paragraph on colors comes from a firm in London:—

"First comes Vieux blue and next Vieux rose, followed by tomato, or as some call it, Messaline. A brown shade marron, lighter than loutre, is followed by citron, and a bright lemon. The jade of a season ago is replaced by a bluer shade, and the next in order is amethyst. Nigger brown is succeeded by a rather dark navy marine, and next is the shade midway between nigger and maroon."

Brilliant linings are as fashionable as ever. The fur coats are even more brilliant in their linings. The tailors of the more modish garments are even adding a small bead trimming to the lining, about the edge. Illustration No. 1 is not a pure silk lining but one that is used a great deal because of its variety of colorings and its splendid wearing qualities. It has an orange background with blocks of black, while the floral patterns are in silver, maroon and a bright green. The plaid silk is in a heavy duchesse, and is largely used for separate skirts. The large

figured pattern is in brown georgette, with a block-printed design in blue. It is suitable for trimmings, and in combination effects with heavier and plain colored materials. Illustration No. 4 is known as silk camouflage. It is specially suitable for afternoon dresses, and the more brilliant colors lend themselves for the foundation of evening gowns.

The prices are the only discouraging feature of a very brilliant display. Serges, such as are suitable for the tailored dresses, may be bought as high as \$7.50 a yard. The coatings range from something over \$5.00 a yard to \$10. Silks, as a whole, are not more expensive than the woolen materials.

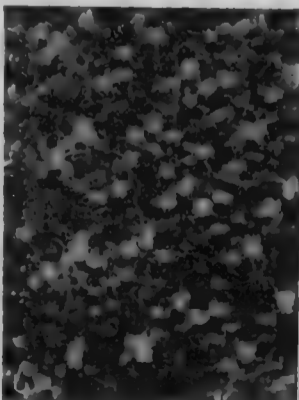
A word as regards styles. Tailored dresses are much in vogue this winter. Of course they are simple, with straight skirts of comfortable width and smart length. Strictly manish touches are shown about the pockets and collars and on the sleeves. Sleeves are varied and the shoulder line is still very indefinite.

One safe rule in planning a season's clothes is to observe moderation and individuality. Paris, this year, is showing a wideness about the hips. This must be handled very carefully for it is not becoming to all figures. Drapes and pockets are frequently arranged to give the appearance of width which does not actually exist in the garment. There is this to say for the wide hips, that it permits all manner of charming draperies and gives opportunity for the use of the newer duvetyns.

Patent leather and kid belts are a feature of many of the business dresses shown. They are in every brilliant color and lend a pretty contrast to a dark dress. There is a tendency to the very old-fashioned in not only the hip width but in materials and combinations. Some of the dressier ones are developed in soft satins and taffetas with round or square neck, frilled elbow sleeves, plain, short waist, high belt and straight skirt, drawn a little at the hem by a narrow ruche of pinked or plaited silk.

Commenting on high collars one journal says, "The high collars that will be used this winter have nothing in common with the stiff canvas and whale-bone contructions employed when high collars were last in fashion, but are soft and supple."

The coats of suits have high collars of fur and cuffs to match, with very often a trimming of fur on the pockets.



Farm Women's Clubs

Sexsmith Grows

THIS is one local you have never heard from, for we are only five months old, yet we have quite a bit to show already. As our U.F.W.A. has a hall here it did make things easier for us of course, but we just had to work with a will. We started with only five members—today we are 31 strong. Sorry to say only 23 have paid up, but we have hopes of making the Sexsmith local the pride of the north yet. We have a travelling library and enjoy it so much. We gave a dance shortly after we organized and from the money bought dishes and a coal oil stove. We are a happy bunch.

Every last Saturday of each month at our regular meeting, when we make our own coffee and provide the lunches, and when our worst halves are in good glee over the nice coffee we just take up a collection. Proceeds go to our bank account of course. We also bought a piano and have already paid \$100 on account for it, and feel sure that we can pay it all off if our plans come out all right. The U.F.W.A. has been a very busy organization this summer. We have been busy making things for our bazaar, which is to come off in November, some time. We have no press reporter but you will hear from us again. I did this to please Mrs. Field, our district director.—Signed, Mrs. C. M. Neys, Sexsmith U.F.W.A., Alta.

New Canadian Schools

On the Manitoba page, of September 17 issue of The Guide, our readers were referred to the great work that one teacher, Miss Carson, is doing in a new Canadian school. Recently, a program came to the office mapping out the plans of the first fair day amongst these non-English-speaking children. Associate members, especially those who have been helping the two cripples in this school, will be interested in reading of the progress made by these new Canadians in their one year's attendance at school. The program is as follows:—

Fair Day, Tarno School, October 3, 1-5 p.m. Sports, 1-3 p.m.: Dodge Ball, played by the school. Games: Drop the Handkerchief, The Old Dusty Miller, The Farmer in His Den, French Tag, The Flying Dutchman, played by parents, visitors and children. Races: Relay, for boys, girls, women and men; Boys' Obstacle—prize: a piece of pie. Exhibition, 3 p.m.: Cake Making Contest in the Cottage; Margaret and Elsie Leonard, Ivy Moore, Margaret Lukby, and Mary Zagwski. Products of the pupils' home gardens, shown in the schoolroom. Home-made bread, home-made butter, collection of preserves, sewing, knitting—these to be the work of the children. Class-room work: best exercise book, all grades; best map of Canada, grade IV.; best raffia bag, grades II. and III.; best raffia basket, grades I. and II.; best paper beads, grade I. Program: speech, chairman; O Canada, the school; recitation, John Sutys; a march, senior girls; Swedish folk dance, I See You, primary; Indian club swinging, senior boys; song, Twinkle Twinkle Little Star, primary; recitation, Margaret Boundy; whistling chorus, boys; The Clock Song, primary; presentation of prizes; God Save the King.—M.E.F., Manitoba.

Horizon Junior Branch

We organized a juvenile Grain Growers' Association at our school, under the guidance of our teacher, on August 29. As we are all foreign pupils we call our local The New Canadian local. We have 15 members now, and there are some who intend joining but have not done so yet. We had initiating exercises last week and had great sport over it. We are going to initiate our teacher tomorrow and are going to make it hard for her.

We have our meetings every Friday, from three to four o'clock. Last week we had Mrs. Ford, the director of our district No. 2 at our meeting, and she gave us a very fine address on the grain growers and what they have accomplished. We are going to invite

the mothers to our meetings and see if we cannot help to organize a Woman's Section. We like the yell very much and we all know it. I will send you a report again, some time.—Signed, Constance Popescue, sec-treas., Horizon, Sask.

New Madison Local

On June 11, the ladies of the Madison district met in the Madison schoolhouse and organized a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association, with the following officers: President, Mrs. W. Colwell; vice-president, Mrs. H. Code; treasurer, Mrs. F. Cameron; secretary, Miss Gwen Code. They decided to meet twice a month and to raise money when possible to help the association. The first event was a strawberry festival held on June 27. The proceeds were used to purchase lights for the schoolhouse, where all meetings are to be held. The lights are the property of the Grain Growers Association. Lately, they have been working on a quilt, and intend to use the proceeds for buying a lot, in view of the local grain growers' association purchasing property in the near future.—Miss Gwen Code, secretary, Sask.

Old Maids' Convention

The W.S.G.G.A. of Chater, met September 10, with the president in the chair. The minutes were read and adopted, correspondence read and discussed, and 12 members answered the roll call besides three visitors.

Our first business was the arranging of dressmaking and millinery classes to be held in the spring, after which a fowl supper was discussed. It was decided to hold this on October 10. In connection with the fowl supper graduation exercises will be put on for the pupils who have passed their grade eight examinations at midsummer. The intention was to have held a graduation day for the public school graduates in the summer but owing to the harvest coming on so much earlier than usual we had to postpone this till the fall. At the close of the supper a sketch entitled Old Maids' Association will be put on by the members of the Women's Section. (Say! sister, can you not

come up for our supper and see how well we old married women pose as old maids?)

Another feature of this meeting was a canning demonstration by two of our members, followed by a good, lively discussion, I think the very best discussion we have yet had.—Mrs. C. S. Vance, secretary, Chater, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

Winona Local's School Fair

Our club is having a very successful summer. We hold our meetings fortnightly and have good attendance. Among other activities we have secured several speakers from outside the district, including Mr. Hunt and Mr. Irvine, of Calgary. But we consider that the most noteworthy of our achievements is our regular annual school fair. The first fair was held in 1916 and only Waverly and Winona schools competed. Each child received a suitable prize supplied from the club funds. In 1917 the fair was larger and the prizes were good indeed, being donated by the merchants on the C.N.R. and G.T.P. near us. At this time other school districts joined in the competition. The U.F.W.A. donated part of the funds and a good line of sports was run in connection with the fair.

This year we wrote again to the Department of Agriculture and they included us in their area from Vermilion. The officials from the school were most courteous and helped in every way possible. Though we were very late in organizing, the teachers in the eight school districts had a very creditable showing at the fair. I had 84 children listed. Two districts which were invited to join did not realize how worth while it was, although they would have had some 30 or more children to compete, and at the meetings held in their schools, we noticed what excellent work they did. We hope they will come in next year. Each school district gave \$10; the municipal council gave \$50; Mr. Henton and Mr. Carson gave \$15 for foals; and the Department of Agriculture gave \$25 for chickens and calves, did all our printing, supplied judges and a demonstrator to teach the girls cooking, canning and sewing. The Canadian Bank

ers' Association prizes for livestock were given out also.

We are situated midway between the C.N.R. and G.T.P. railways, 25 miles distant from us. Last year some of our scholars entered the Lloydminster fair competitions, but fair day proved to be also threshing day, so that the neatly finished and labeled exhibits lay on the teachers' desks and not one child got to the fair, hence the endeavor to bring the fair to the children. We consider this year's fair very successful, but hope for an even larger and better one next year.—Mrs. V. G. Clay, secretary, Winona, U.F.W.A.

Do You Want a Movie?

Women's Sections, are you alive to the possibilities of an all-round winter program that will include something out of the ordinary? Why not have it include a motion picture show? You can obtain one quite easily. The Agricultural Extension Service, Government Buildings, Winnipeg, has ten sets of moving-picture films for the benefit of the rural people. These 150 films include a variety of subjects—agricultural subjects such as dairy and beef cattle, poultry, boys' and girls' clubs, horse judging, alfalfa growing, plow adjustments, insects, etc., and drama, travel, religious and comic subjects. A lecturer on a special subject will accompany each moving-picture show. The moving pictures will last about an hour-and-a-quarter, the lecture half-an-hour, and then an opportunity will be given for asking questions.

If you feel that you would like to take advantage of this show it would be well to apply at once and get your name on the schedule for the winter's meetings. There is bound to be a rush for these movies, and first come will be first served. The organization making application for the show will be expected to provide a heated hall, well-lighted and a crowd. Advertise the meeting well for the treat will be worth while. In fact you will want a second show after you have seen the first. Do you know how to get the second? Make the lecturer welcome, see that he has comfortable accommodation and he will be anxious to come back.—Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary, Man.

Social Service Committee Work

Mrs. Alice M. Hart, Convener of Social Service Committee of U.F.W.A., Offers Several Splendid Suggestions for Work

IN answer to a request for information as to duties of the Social Service Committees, I would suggest that your committees keep posted on this work. To do this it will be well to take some Social Service papers. Social Welfare is the official organ of the Social Service Council of Canada. If sent through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the price is \$1.00 per year. The Searchlight, the Alberta organ, the same price, is published in Edmonton. The Women's Century Ltd., Toronto, publish The Woman's Century, \$1.00, the organ of the National Council and its federated societies. This gives news of all the advanced legislation for women and children throughout the world and specializes in the needs of Canadians.

If you have not a Synopsis of Important Acts Passed by the Alberta Legislature in 1919, you can get one by applying to John D. Hunt, K.C., clerk of the executive council, Edmonton. Perhaps your committee can create a desire to take advantage of advanced legislation which we now have, such as employing public health nurses to inspect schools, employing a municipal doctor or building a municipal hospital.

Just now, when the liquor interests are striving to insert the thin edge of the wedge to bring to ruins the whole structure of our temperance legislation, we should be on the alert. Have your committee appointed a correspondent to each local paper for the purpose of keeping before the public the good effects of the prohibition act? As an

example, a little town has an entertainment, liquor is brought in by perhaps one man. Now the object of the anti-prohibitionists is to publish this broadcast, and, no doubt, to exaggerate the matter, advertising wholesale drunkenness. The idea is to create the impression that the people are longing to get back to the old state of affairs. The truth is that only a very small percentage of the people wish this, but as no one takes the trouble to deny these statements they pass for true reports of local conditions.

As farm communities are known to be strongly in favor of the prohibition act this law-breaking is frequently attributed by the "antis" to returned veterans. This, of course, is also not true as no larger percentage of the veterans favor liquor than the men who remained at home. If our locals could report regularly such items emphasizing the repugnance of the large majority of our citizens to such acts it would offset the campaign that the "antis" are evidently carrying on and these reports from every corner of our province would soon create a different impression in regard to the liquor act and possibly would compel the government to more strictly enforce the law.

Have your committee arrange debates during the winter months on the problems confronting the world. Don't be too self-centred. Think in world terms. Don't be afraid of having someone criticize what you are doing. Criticism is like pungent dressing to your salad. It is an appetizer.

McDonald Creek Grows

The McDonald Creek W.G.G.A. have held meetings regularly this summer on the first and third Thursday of each month. After the convention we had the reports of the delegates; then we devoted one meeting to The Care and Feeding of Children, the discussion led by two of our members. The next meeting was on Thrift, subject introduced by the president. One meeting was occupied in making out a program for the rest of the year, and at another the secretary gave a paper on Laws Relating to Women and Children in Saskatchewan. In July we had our district director, Mrs. Hollis and Mrs. Luetkar, of Shaunavon, with us, both of whom spoke on the grain growers' movement among the women, and filled us with inspiration to better and more co-operative work.

The two August meetings were held on Saturday, to allow the teachers in the district to take part in our programs. Miss Forbes gave a paper on Social Recreation and Keeping Young People on the Farm, while at the second meeting we had a debate, Resolved that Home is Women's Sphere, which was decided in the negative.

At our last meeting Mrs. Hamilton contributed a paper on Home Nursing and the Family Medicine Chest, while at our next meeting we intend electing our officers for 1920, as our annual meetings have hitherto been held in the winter, when few were able to attend on account of weather, etc.

We hold our meetings from house to house, and are very much alive, though silent. We should like to have a nurse from the Bureau of Public Health visit us whenever convenient.—Mrs. G. Hodgins, secretary, McDonald Creek, W.G.G.A., McCord, Sask.

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Club Briefs

The creed which many of our women's sections are adopting as an opening for their meetings, to be said in unison by all the members, was originated by the Little Souris Women's Section, and is as follows:—

Keep us, O God, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed. Let us put away fault-finding and leave off self-seeking.

May we put away pretense and meet each other face to face, without any self-pity and always generous.

Let us take time for all things and make us to grow calm, serene and gentle.

Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid. Grant us to see it is the little things of life that create differences—that in the big things we are one.

May we strive to touch and to know the great, common woman's heart of us all, and O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind.—M. E. F.

The home of Mrs. Scholefield, president of the Floral U.F.W.A., was the scene of much merriment when she entertained at a very delightful garden party. Lawn tennis and other games were played. During the evening a very delicious supper was served on the lawn. The U.F.W.A. ladies and their husbands were the guests. We have 20 paid-up members and every one in our district is very enthusiastic.—Mrs. Clyde Brown, secretary, Floral, U.F.W.A.

We held our regular meeting on the first Thursday of the month, when an interesting paper was read on Home Canning by the Cold Pack Method. We have chosen the following subjects for our program for the remainder of the year: Healthful Farmhouse, Training of the Young in Laws of Sex, Balanced Food Rations, Study of Farmers' Platform, and A Practical Religion.—Mrs. T. P. R. Brown, Sharrow, U.F.W.A.

We made our last meeting quite interesting with discussions on the different subjects. After the meeting we repaired to the hall where the U.F.A. were conducting their meeting, at the close of which we had a social evening, singing and dancing. It was so pleasant that they want us to "do it again." We are going to add refreshments next time; also try and get the young men and women who dropped in, to join, as we want to increase our membership.—Mrs. C. B. Edward, secretary, Loyalist, U.F.W.A.

Another most successful meeting of the U.F.W.A. was held at Mrs. Week's. It was decided by those women present that they would belong to the United Farmers' Political Association, and that they would have an hour for political discussions after the meeting. Any U.F.W.A. members not belonging to the political association will be made very welcome as a visitor at these discussions. A very excellent tea was served by the Misses Week in the garden, which everyone enjoyed.—Horse Hills U.F.W.A.

A new local of the U.F.W.A., the Progressive local, was organized near Lacombe recently. Mrs. W. P. Young and Mrs. C. C. Burton are the president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. The local has a membership of 24.

The new Loughheed U.F.W.A. starts with a membership of 14. Mrs. G. H. Arland is the president, and Mrs. T. Lloyd Jones, the secretary. The local was organized by Mrs. Parly.

At our last meeting Miss Helen Venice read a paper on The Old-fashioned Basket Picnic, which was enjoyed so thoroughly that we decided to make the next meeting a picnic. We have a membership committee which is of great help to the club in bringing in new members and inviting visitors.—Mrs. R. Lindsay, secretary, Hand Hills U.F.W.A.

A new local, to be known as Rose Leaf, has been organized near Blackfalds. Mrs. F. N. Miller was elected president and Mrs. C. B. Tackler, secretary. The club starts with a membership of 14.

YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FACE BUT YOUR NOSE?



IN THIS DAY AND AGE attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear as attractive as possible, for your own self-satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "looks," therefore it pays to "look your best" at all times.

Permit no one to see you looking otherwise; it will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the future or success of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny? My new Nose-Shaper, "Trabus" (Model 24) corrects now ill-shaped noses without operation, quickly, safely and permanently. Is pleasant and does not interfere with one's daily occupation, being worn at night.

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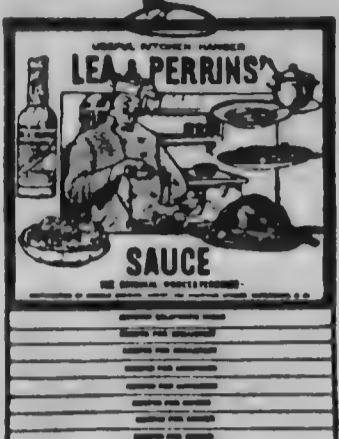
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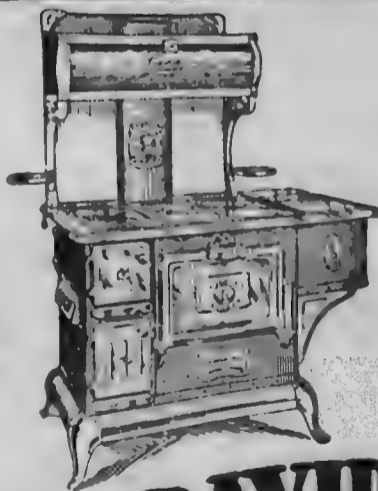
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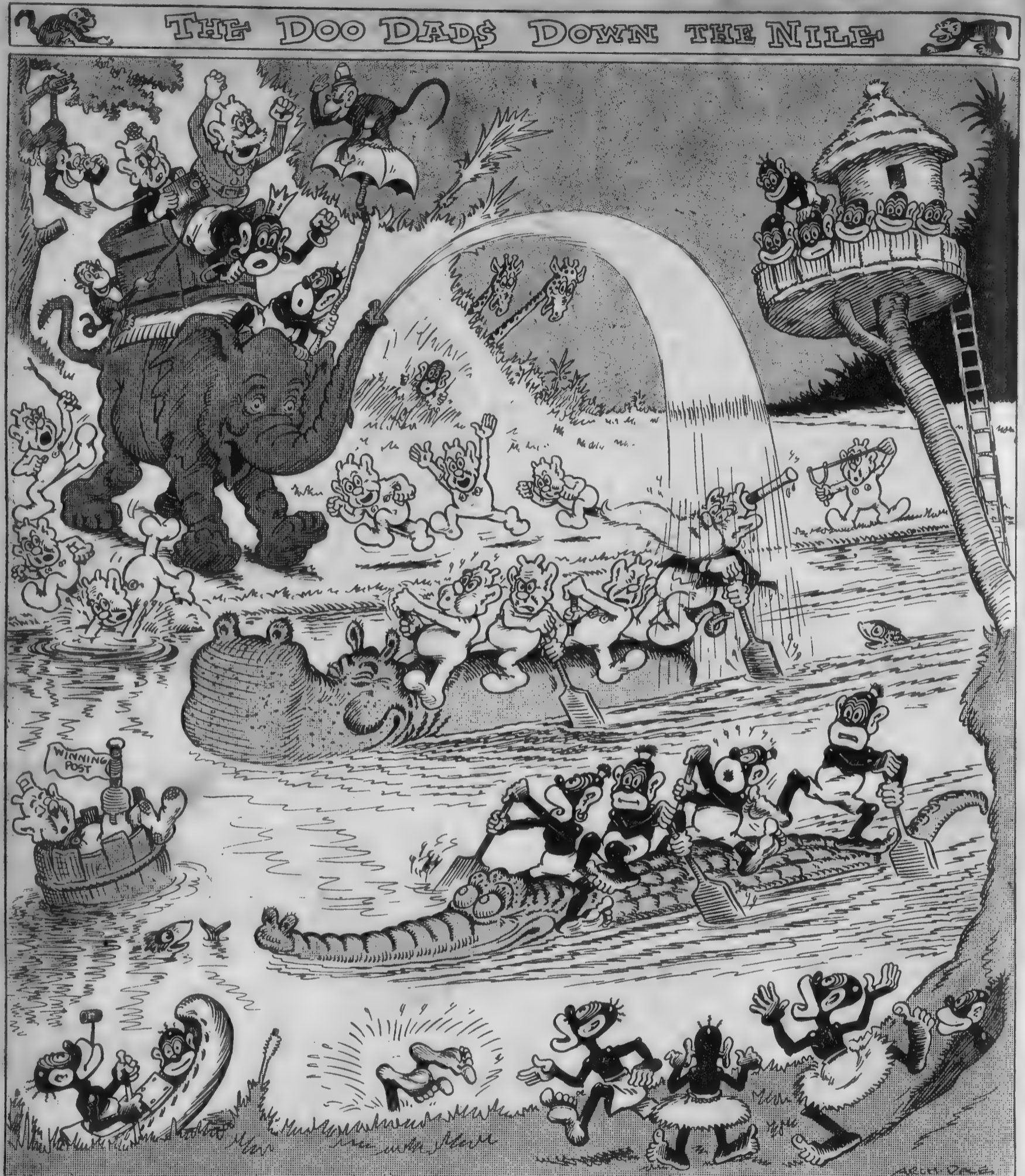
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THE Doo Dads are still in Central Africa, enjoying the hospitality of King Coco. At least the most of them are enjoying themselves; for, of course, some of them are always into some disagreeable mix-up or other. King Coco is quite a sporty old king, and just now is staging a race for the diversion of his little visitors. What do you think of the racing motor launches he has supplied? The darkies are using King Coco's pet crocodile, and the Doo Dad crew his pet hippopotamus. There is great excitement as the crews near the winning post on their strange craft. The crocodile and hippopotamus seem to be enjoying the race as much as the onlookers for they each wear a smile about six feet long and which nearly meets at the back of their necks.

King Coco has taken Flannelfest, the Cop, and Percy Haw Haw on his tame elephant, to see the race. They thought that they would have a fine view of it but just when the excitement was at its height, the mischievous monkeys, which abound in that country, started playing tricks on them. One is trying on Percy's eye-glass, another is squeezing the

bulb of his camera and instead of a snap-shot of the finish of the race he will have a picture of the African sky. Still another monkey has pinched the Cop's helmet and is saluting the enraged Flannelfest from the top of the umbrella which the elephant driver was holding over King Coco. The monkey must have dropped from the limb of a tree onto his strange perch.

The elephant is doing all he can to spoil the sport. He is squirting water over old Doc. King Coco is so wild about this that his shrieks have scared the wits out of the driver. From the grandstand in the top of a tall coconut palm a lot of grinning darkies look down upon the efforts of the darky crew as they near the winning post. Wouldn't it be a joke if the crocodile would give its long, bony tail a switch just as it passes the winning post and dump the drowsing Hobo out into the muddy waters of the Nile? He would get a much-needed bath and a sudden awakening all at once. Do you suppose his cork leg would keep him afloat until they could rescue him?



FIRST PRIZE

In Doo Dad Coloring Competition

for September
Won by
Marshall Lee
Hazelcliffe, Sask.



2nd PRIZE OF \$3.00. Won by
Mata Hammer, Taber, Alta.

3rd PRIZE OF \$2.00. Won by
Mary Ryckebosch, Langenberg, Sask.



There were scores of entries showing much skill in coloring and Mr. Dale has awarded certificates of merit to the following contestants:—

Ella Rempel, Laird, Sask.
Wallace Wilson, Harris, Sask.
Harris Workman, Willmar, Sask.
Margaret Sturm, Whitla, Alta.
W. D. Stapleton, Foremost, Alta.
Elfreda Hudson, Sperling, Man.

Hugh Winter, Hughton, Sask.
Roland Roebuck, Islay, Alta.
Grace McMahon, Domremy, Sask.
Merle Staples, Hodgson, Man.
Herbert Hanson, Clan William, Man.

Bob Johnston, Darcy, Sask.
Mable Reid, Cremona, Alta.
Harry W. Moffat, Denholm, Sask.
Clarence Reid, Cremona, Alta.

Fanny Acaster, Brokenhead, Man.
Madeline Haines, Superb, Sask.
Garner Harlton, Regent, Man.

Lillian Belle Ross, Lloydminster, Sask.
Arthur Spence, Forest Bank, Sask.
Franklin Harne, Oyen, Alta.

Eva C. Andrews, Cheviot, Sask.
Howard A. Dunham, Bromhead, Sask.
Hazel Bensinger, Success, Sask.

R. Stanley Sutherland, High River, Alta.
Winnil Hogg, Lovat Station, Sask.
Roy Anderson, Armana, Alta.

Gertrude Metcalfe, Bowman River, Man.
Marion Balmer, Dauphin, Man.
Iven H. Wood, Willowbrook, Sask.

Grace Atkinson, Hamiota, Sask.
Cynthia White, Ritchie, Sask.
Alice V. Garratt, Abernethy, Sask.

Ivy Henke, Yorkton, Sask.
Joan B. Stoker, Crooked River, Sask.
Harold Talley, Orton, Alta.

Harry B. Sweet, Morningside, Alta.
Myrtle Broadfoot, Watrous, Sask.
Sidney Dinham, Foxwarren, Man.

James Taylor, Alliance, Alta.
Jennie M. Fraser, Elva, Man.
Bertie Catchford, Kenora, Ont.

Gertrude Strachota, Killam, Alta.
Mina Robertson, Retlaw, Alta.
Margaret Waterman, Young, Sask.

Mary Renosky, Gadsby, Alta.
Stephen B. Stephenson, Piney, Man.
Mary Paquin, Blucher, Sask.

Lorraine Bolden, Lancer, Sask.
Rosella M. Standel, Annaheim, Sask.

These cash prizes and certificates of merit were awarded for coloring the insert that is given with each Doo Dad Book. There is a competition each month, with a first prize of \$5.00, a second prize of \$3.00, and a third prize of \$2.00. In addition to the cash prizes certificates of merit are given to every boy and girl who sends in a contest sheet well and neatly colored.



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DOCTOR SAWBONES.
290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc.: Please hurry and send me full particulars about Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book.

Signed _____

Age _____ P.O. _____

Boy or Girl _____ Province _____

All Free!

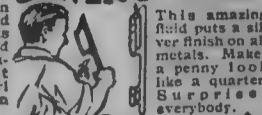
This wonderful outfit will delight the heart of every boy and girl who possesses one, and as the outfit is so easy to get, without a cent of cost, no boy or girl can afford to be without one. With this outfit in your possession you will have no end of fun and amusement, instruction and excitement. It will amaze—it will astonish you. Read what we give you in this marvellous outfit and see how you can get every thing shown here—all 17 articles—absolutely Free of Cost.

LITTLE SPORT CAMERA



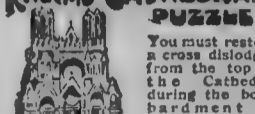
Takes an instant picture. Develops in a second. More fun than a picnic can be had taking snapshots of friends indoors and out. It's a great sensation—a perfect scream. You will howl with laughter when you use it.

SILVER PLATER



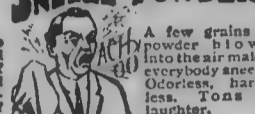
This amazing fluid puts a silver finish on all metals. Makes a penny look like a quarter. Surprises everybody.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL PUZZLE



You must restore a cross dislodged from the top of the Cathedral during the bombardment of Rheims. Very interesting.

SNEEZE POWDER



A few grains of powder blown into their eyes makes everybody sneeze. Odorless, harmless. Tons of laughter.

MAGIC TRANSFER



Enables you to transfer pictures from magazines or newspapers to plain paper. Very entertaining.

VENTRILO



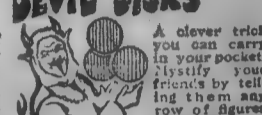
This little instrument enables you to throw your voice into a trunk, under the bed, or under the floor.

SKIDOO BOMBS



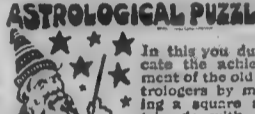
Explodes one of these harmless bombs and everyone runs like mad. The awful odor soon disappears however.

DEVIL DISKS



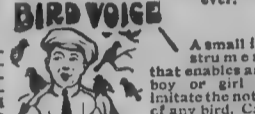
A clever trick you can carry in your pocket. Mystify your friends by telling them any row of figures they select.

ASTROLOGICAL PUZZLE



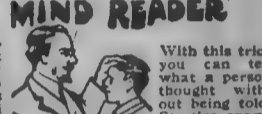
In this you duplicate the achievement of the old astrologers by making a square and triangle with the same pieces.

BIRD VOICE



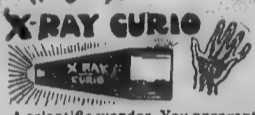
A small instrument that enables any boy or girl to imitate the notes of any bird. Call the birds and be their friend.

MIND READER



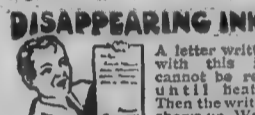
With this trick you can tell what a person thought without being told. Startles everybody.

X-RAY CURIO



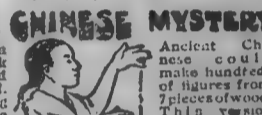
A scientific wonder. You apparently see the bones in your hand, the lead in a pencil, etc. Sensational. Mystifying.

DISAPPEARING INK



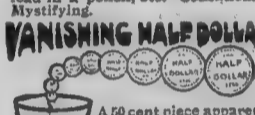
A letter written with this ink cannot be read until heated. Then the writing shows up. Write secret love letters, etc.

CHINESE MYSTERY



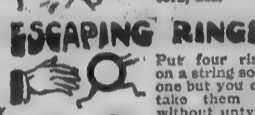
Ancient Chinese could make hundreds of figures from 7 pieces of wood. This version makes over 100 designs. A remarkable puzzle.

VANISHING HALF DOLLAR



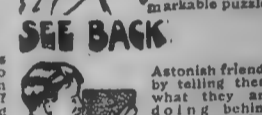
A 50 cent piece apparently dissolves in water in less than a minute. Astonishing. No end of sport with this trick.

ESCAPING RINGS



Put four rings on a string and no one but you can take them off without untying the string. A mystifying puzzle for everybody.

SEE BACK



Astonish friends by telling them what they are doing behind your back. It's as good as eyes in the back of your head.

How to Get the Complete 17-Piece Outfit Free. Just send us your name and address to-day and we will send you only 15 bottles of our delightful new Coronation Bouquet Perfume, which we ask you to sell among your friends at our special introductory price of only 25c. per bottle. You will sell it very quickly, because everybody gladly buys this exquisite new floral perfume on sight. We will send your 15 bottles postage paid, and trust you with them until sold. Then return us our money only \$3.75, and the entire 17 piece outfit will be sent to you, all charges paid. Don't delay. Send to-day and earn this great outfit in a couple of hours. Address:

GOLD DOLLAR MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. G. 40 - TORONTO, ONT. 1D

GIVEN HOUSEWIFE DOLL AND DANDY TOY KITCHEN OUTFIT



The latest novelty—a big, beautiful doll in housewife's costume, with complete toy kitchen outfit, consisting of: baking board, rolling pin, chopping bowl, potato masher, cup and saucer, stewing kettle, wash-tub, ironing board, and barrel of clothes pins. Have great fun playing with this prize—easily earned by selling only \$5.00 worth of **POST CARDS AT 6 FOR 10c., PICTURES AT 10c. AND 15c. EACH** Postcards for every person and every purpose—Greeting, Birthday, Scripture Text, Motto, Comic, Lover, and scores of other popular subjects. Magnificently designed in brilliant colors. The richly colored pictures are beautifully printed on high quality paper, all ready for framing. Motto Pictures, Religious Subjects, Landscapes, and the Choicest Fine Art Studios, suitable for every home in the land. Bigger and better variety and lower prices than any store. They sell like wildfire. **WRITE STATING WHETHER YOU WANT POSTCARDS OR PICTURES OR BOTH.** Send no money—we trust you. You sell the goods, then send us the money, and we'll at once forward your prize. **THE GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, ONT., Dept. G.G. 12 (22nd year in this business)**

WATCH & FOB GIVEN



GUARANTEED
A regular man's watch, with genuine American works, stem wind, and set, fully guaranteed. Handsome nickel-plated, open face case, with locomotive engraved on back. G. t. busy, boyal. This watch and handsome Cowboy Fob with G. t. easily earned by selling only \$4.00 worth of **POST CARDS AT 6 FOR 10c., PICTURES AT 10c. AND 15c. EACH** Postcards for every person and every purpose—Greeting, Birthday, Scripture Text, Motto, Comic, Lover, and scores of other popular subjects. Magnificently designed in brilliant colors. The richly colored pictures are beautifully printed on high quality paper, all ready for framing. Motto Pictures, Religious Subjects, Landscapes, and the Choicest Fine Art Studios, suitable for every home in the land. Bigger and better variety and lower prices than any store. They sell like wildfire. **WRITE STATING WHETHER YOU WANT POSTCARDS OR PICTURES OR BOTH.** Send no money—we trust you. You sell the goods, then send us the money, and we'll at once forward your prize. **THE GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, ONT., Dept. G.G. 12 (22nd year in this business)**

Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Sample Can, enough for one gallon. Postpaid \$.50
Large Can, enough for six to seven gallons. Postpaid 1.75
Of finest genuine Lager Beer, to be made at home. Full directions given how to make it according to the Temperance Act. Satisfied customers everywhere. Agents wanted.
HOP-MALT COMPANY LTD., Hamilton, Ont.

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at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free Catalog.—**JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Corby M. Jones, President.**

97 Piece Dinner Set and lovely Silverware Given To You

YOU can secure without a penny of cost this magnificent complete 97-piece English Dinner Service and a lovely set of half-dozen Wm. A. Rogers teaspoons. Each dinner service is guaranteed full size for family use, its 97 pieces comprising 12 cups and 12 saucers, 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 bread and butter plates, 12 soup plates, 12 sauce dishes, 2 platters, 2 oval covered vegetable dishes, a cream jug, covered sugar bowl, a gravy boat, pickle dish, and a salad bowl. It is handsomely decorated in rich floral design and will surely delight the most fastidious housekeeper. The beautiful set of Teaspoons are in the famous Wm. A. Rogers French Carnation design with French grey handles and brightly polished bowls.

Read our Wonderful Offer

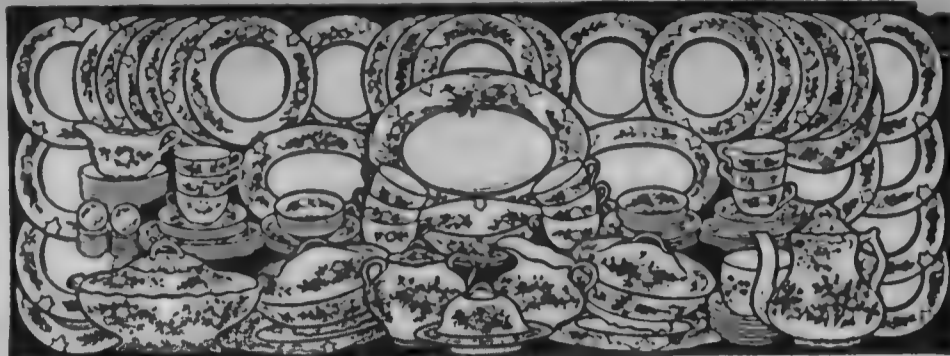
We have just produced a delightful new perfume known as "Coronation Bouquet." It is so deliciously fragrant that every woman who tries it once will use it always, and, best of all, "Coronation Bouquet" is such a great bargain that no one can resist it. Lately vials of generous size put up in handsomely labelled containers sell for only 15c. each.



BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CARNATION TEASPOONS

Genuine Wm. A. Rogers make—the most beautiful pattern ever seen. These magnificent spoons will delight any housekeeper and they are guaranteed to give every satisfaction in word.

We pay all delivery charges on these Grand Premiums.



Will you sell just 22 bottles among your friends at only 15c. each?

You can easily do this because everyone you know will be glad to try this new perfume. To make it easier still, every bottle is accompanied by a "Famous Picture Coupon," entitling every purchaser of a sample bottle from you to receive her choice of four magnificent full color reproductions of famous war pictures.

SEND NO MONEY—Just send your name and address to-day and we will send the 22 bottles postage paid. You will be able to sell them quickly and easily in your spare time. Then return our money, only \$3.50, and we will promptly send you, all delivery charges paid, the beautiful set of spoons, and the handsome dinner set you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine reward among your friends and getting only seven of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premium as you did. We pay all delivery charges right to your door.

REMEMBER YOU TAKE NO RISK. You do not spend a cent of your own money. We trust you with our goods until sold and if for any reason you cannot sell them we will take them back and give you beautiful premiums or pay you a big cash commission on the quantity you do sell. Write to-day if you wish to take advantage of this liberal offer. It gives you the opportunity of a life-time. Address:

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. R12.

Toronto, Ont.

HANDY FLASHLIGHT GIVEN



THERE IT IS!

Find your way any-where in the dark with this small flashlight. It has a nickel case, polished like a mirror, genuine Tungsten bulb and the famous Ever-Ready Dry Battery. Just touch a button and you get a full flood of brilliant light. No money to pay—we give it to you for selling only \$3.50 worth of POST CARDS AT 6 FOR 10c., PICTURES AT 10c. AND 15c. EACH.

Postcards for every person and every purpose—Greeting, Birthday, Scripture Text, Motto, Comic, Love, and scores of other popular subjects. Magnificently designed in brilliant colors. The richly colored pictures are beautifully printed on high quality paper, all ready for framing. Motto Pictures, Religious Subjects, Landscapes, and the Choicest Fine Art Studio, suitable for every home in the land. Bigger and better variety and lower prices than any store. They sell like wildfire. **WRITE STATING WHETHER YOU WANT POSTCARDS OR PICTURES OR BOTH.** Send no money—we trust you. You sell the goods, then send us the money, and we'll at once forward your prize. **THE GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, ONT., Dept. G.G. (22nd year in this business)**

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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Grain Commission

Grain Exchange - Winnipeg

Branch Offices: DULUTH AND MINNEAPOLIS

Personal Attention Given to Your Shipments. Consign Your Grain To Us.

For Maximum of Service Consign Your Grain to The Old
Reliable Grain Commission Merchants.

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857.

Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal
Advances, Prompt Adjustments

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta.
Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Manufactured LUMBER

The Cushing Motto of Service and Quality has built the largest sash and door house in the West. You are wanting something in the lumber line—and you want the best—make sure it is Cushings. They stand behind all their lines. Every enquiry given personal supervision.

SERVICE

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers

Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement, Building Papers, Grilles, Stairs, and Hardwood Finish

CUSHING BROS. LTD.

Head Office:

CALGARY

EDMONTON

REGINA
SASKATOON

Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after. Load your own grain whenever possible, but if you have to put it through an elevator, order it shipped to McBean Bros. According to the Grain Act (Section 160) elevator operators are obliged to do this for you. Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the best possible advantage, and we feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us and allowing us to use our judgment as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market. **McBEAN BROS.**

162-170 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

WE WANT OATS

The Dwyer Elevator Co. is one of the largest distributors of oats in this district.

Private Elevator, Capacity, 250,000 Bushels.

SPECIALTIES:

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY.

TOP PRICES. PROMPT SERVICE.

DWYER ELEVATOR CO. LTD.

PORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Members Port William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The Port Arthur Elevator Co. Limited

Operating the Largest Terminal
Grain Elevator in the World.

For Prompt and Reliable Service
Ship Your Grain in Care of

Port Arthur Elevator Company Ltd.

Canadian National Railways Terminal

Bole Grain Company

LICENSED

Commission
Merchants

and
Elevator
Operators

Fort William - Ont.

OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year, the Grain Growers need, more than ever, the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as his agent. Ship cars to Fort William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us, and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise.

References:

Union Bank of Canada and Branches

Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
701-703 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Ask for goods by name. Advertisements give these names

The Royal Bank of Canada

**Protect Your
Victory Bonds by Renting
a Safety Deposit Box.**

Deposit the Coupons every six months in a Savings Account and earn interest upon the bond interest at three per cent. per annum, compounded half yearly.

If this is done regularly with (say) a 15-year bond, you will accumulate more interest than principal.

Capital and Reserves \$38,000,000
Total Resources\$470,000,000

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs. This market is firmer under very light receipts. Jobbers are paying 47 cents for straight receipts, cases included, and are jobbing ordinary candled stock at 54 cents, specials at 62 cents and carton specials at 54 cents. The retail price of specials is 70 cents. Poultry—Receipts continue fairly light and prices unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON, MOOSE JAW—Eggs. Central and southern Saskatchewan markets remain unchanged. One car of 450 cases was shipped west from Regina last week. Poultry—Very little poultry now moving and no business of consequence is anticipated until the opening of the poultry killing stations which will be about October 27.

EDMONTON—Eggs. Market unchanged, receipts very light. Dealers paying country shippers 49-50 cents delivered, and extras are jobbing at 60 cents, ones 57 cents, twos 47 cents. Poultry—Receipts light, an advance of one to two cents per pound is looked for this week.

CALGAR—Eggs. This market remains firm with receipts slightly heavier than a year ago. Prices to country shippers are holding firm at 51-52 cents delivered. The best grades are jobbing at \$18.00 per case. Poultry—The only change is an increase of two cents in the price offered packers for chickens which is now 20-25 cents.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

By George Broadley

FREQUENT references have been made to the similarity of aims as represented by the farmers' political movement and the labor party, who, while each working along their own lines, are fighting a common enemy.

A comparison of their platforms bears out this contention, with a somewhat uncanny clearness. The fact that the labor party lays claim to having been first in the field in the advocacy of the demands in the farmers' platform in no other way affects the argument; or alters the facts.

Methods And Tactics

During the last few months much bitterness has been engendered in discussing the methods being employed by the labor party to put their platform and demands into effect; upon which there has been and still remains, a wide difference of opinion.

A perusal of The Aims of Labor, by Arthur Henderson, which was published in 1917, makes it apparent however that the democratic groupings of Great Britain and the Grain Growers of Canada, have more things in common than has generally been understood.

In his chapter on The Political Labor Movement, Arthur Henderson says: "The people have been taught by events, better than by any process of national argument, that they alone make war possible, though they have no hand in fashioning the policies that lead to war. Their energy, devotion and sacrifice, in trench field and factory, are qualities which their rulers exploit, when they quarrel with one another. In times of peace the people feel that they are nothing; when war comes they are found to be everything."

Equality—The Human Formula

"Equity"—typifying a square deal to all and special privileges to none—is the favorite emblem of the farmers' new movement and in recognising this as one of the fundamentals in the aims of labor, Arthur Henderson says: "Equality is the great human formula of the coming evolutionary change. We are moving swiftly towards a new order of society, in which the idea of equality will govern the political thinking of all the democracies. The freedom and fraternity of which men have dreamed, which we desire to see established in this country and extended to every other, so that there may be no more wars, are rooted in equality."

"It has inspired democratic action since democracy first took shape as an organized movement. It has been the aim of trade unionism since its earliest beginnings, though it may not have

Never Again, Says Barnes
Chicago, October 16.—J. H. Barnes, United States wheat director, gave public notice tonight that he would oppose any attempt to extend to another crop the present government policy of guaranteed prices on wheat. The announcement was made at a dinner in his honor given by directors of the Chicago Board of Trade.

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, October 16, 1919.
CORN—Steady to 1 cent higher, with a fair demand; No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.35 to \$1.36; No. 3 mixed, \$1.32, to \$1.33. Receipts today, eight cars; last year nine.

OATS—Unchanged compared with futures. No. 3 whites 1 cent over December to 2 cents under; demand fair. No. 3 white closed at 66 cents to 68 cents; No. 4 white oats at 63 1/2 to 66 1/2 cents.

2 RYE—Steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 December price mainly; No. 2 rye closed at \$1.33 1/4.

BARLEY—Demand slightly better, offerings light; market firm to 1 cent higher. Prices closed at \$1.03 to \$1.26.

FLAXSEED—Easy, premium declining 1 cents; No. 1 spot 8 to 12 cents over Duluth October, low sales late. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.23½ to \$4.25½ on spot and \$4.18½ to \$4.20½ to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of stock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending October 17, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle,	14,070;	calves,	1,265;	hogs,
2,276;	sheep,	1,981.		

Last week represents one of the heaviest runs of stock coming on the market this season, and under these conditions prices have held their own remarkably well, the only class so far affected being the extreme low grades. Choice butcher steers continue to bring around \$11.50, fair to good around ten cents, with common at from \$7.50 to \$9.00. Choice heavy feeders

**Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 13
to October 18 inclusive**

Date	Wheat Feed	2		3		OATS		BARLEY			FLAX			RYE	
		CW	CW	Exl	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Oct. 13	171	81½	78½	79½	78½	75½	134½	126½	113½	113½	425	418	397	136½	
14	171	81	78½	79½	78	75	133½	125½	113½	113½	420	413	392	133	
15	171	81½	79	80	78½	75½	135	127	115	115½	418	411	390	133	
16	171	81	78½	79½	77½	74½	135	127½	115	115	413	406	380	133	
17	171	81½	79	80	78	74½	136½	129	119	119	417	410	389	136	
18	171	83	80	80	78	75	139½	134½	120	120	434	427	406	140½	
Week ago	171	81½	78½	79½	78½	75½	134½	126½	113½	113½	425	418	397	136½	
Year ago	188	83	79½	79½	77½	74½	99	94	90	90	322½	186	

been consciously formulated. It is the aspirations of political democracy."

Breaking up Old Systems

Another point of contact between the British Labor Party and the Grain Growers' movement, is in their mutual distrust of the old political parties.

Henderson's remarks on this point, are so cannily familiar, that one could almost imagine they received their inspiration in the central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. On page 22, the author says: "It is generally acknowledged that the old party system has irretrievably broken down. Evidence of this is afforded by the clamant call for new parties. The appearance upon the horizon of a National Party and a Women's Party; the probability of separate groups forming in parliament, around the personality of political leaders who have lost, or are losing their grip upon the more or less coherent and strongly organized parties of pre-war days, are symptoms of this disintegration."

Casting The Net Wide

The method so recently adopted at the Carlyle convention in making it possible for those who are not essentially farmers, to link themselves up with this new political grouping, is also the tactics being pursued by the British Labor Party.

Arthur Henderson's statement regarding this also indicates the striking similarity of sentiment as expressed by the leaders in the western movement. On page 24 Mr. Henderson again employs similar language to that recently employed in Saskatchewan, when he says: "It contemplates the creation of a national democratic party, founded upon the organized working class movement; and open to every worker who labors by hand or brain. Under this scheme the labor party will be transformed, quickly and quietly, from a federation of societies, national and local, into a nation-wide political organization, with branches in every parliamentary constituency; in which members will be enrolled, both as workers and citizens, whether they be men or women and whether they belong to any trade union or socialist society, or unattached democrats, with no acknowledged allegiance to any industrial or political movement.

"We are casting the net wide, because we realize that real political democracy cannot be organized on the basis of class interest."

NOTE.—The Aims of Labor, by Arthur Henderson, may be obtained from the Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide. Paper cover, 40 cents; cloth, \$1.10, postpaid.

HORSES

HORSES HORSES HORSES—A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yard, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 300 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Carloads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Laysell & Durno, auctioneers for the company 40d

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infected with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2c

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 284 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 10c

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SHEEP OR cattle—eight-year-old imported Percheron Stallion. E. H. L. Lietzow, 647 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 41-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS and mares, all ages. Robt. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 42-11

SWINE

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTHS, two eleven-month boars, \$30 each; three April boars, \$50 each; September pigs, both sex, \$20 each. These are all from my champion boar and sow shown at the A circuit fairs. Also Berkshire boars and sows, April and September litters, \$40 and \$20. Riverview Farm, Jos. A. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 41-4

FOR SALE—20 REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, either sex, end of March farrow, weight about 180 pounds; the long, deep, easy feeding kind, bred from prize winners; during October will sell at \$40 and \$50 each. Crated f.o.b. Medicine Hat. Pedigree free and furnished promptly. Johnstone & Son, Woolchester, Alta. 42-4

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys from our large prize herd; special new blood for breeders and old customers; lots of imported blood. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Wetaakiwin, Alta. The home of good hogs. 43-2

SELLING—LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. Boars, hard header prospects, including our imported herd boar, R's Big Bone, No. 5644. Few choice gilts. Your money back guarantee. Hoosier Stock Farm, Galesburg, Iowa. 42-3

CHOICELY BRED YORKSHIRES FROM MY champion boar and sow, and first prize herd at Regina, 1919. Both sexes from March, May June and August litters. J. F. Cooper, Tugsake, Sask. 42-4

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. Two April boars fit for service, \$50 each. A few May and June gilts to spare at \$40 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 43-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY April pigs of extra good breeding, either sex, \$25 and \$35 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 43-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROGS, EARLY LIT- ters; unrelated pairs and trims. O'Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 43-9

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SPRING LITTERS—From prize-winning stock. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 40-8

FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED POLAND- China sows, \$15 each. Write Geo. Dobson, Nings, Man. 43-2

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY SWINE, APRIL litters, either sex, registered. M. J. Howes & Sons, Willow Farm, Millet, Alta. 43-2

FOUR PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, April litter, \$40 each. Pedigree on request. Thos. D. Bathgate, Goodwater, Sask. 43-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, MAY FARROW, \$30 each. Wm. S. Gibson, Roland, Man. 43-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars. R. M. Sharp, Edras, Man. 43-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EXTRA CHOICE breeding. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 43-4

CATTLE

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE registered. Three cows with heifer. Calves at foot and all in calf again. Price \$250 each. Heifer calved May, 16th, 1919, Price \$175; bull calf, calved May 5th, 1919, Price \$200. Apply John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 42-2

J. ROUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN., offer 100 choice Shorthorn females, bred to Duke of Saskatoon by Gainford Marquis. The two imported bulls, Scottish Leader and Royal Gift and Royal Lavender, by Archer's Hope. Also choice young bulls 42-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CALVES, 16 heifers, 14 bulls, seven months old. Good condition. Price from \$135 to \$150. Also 15 head choice cows in calf to imported bull. Proprietor, Mrs. J. Bird, Broadview, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—ON ACCOUNT OF SCARCITY OF feed and water, I offer for immediate sale, 15 head of cattle, ages from 15 months to seven years. Shorthorn and Hereford grades. Ed. Minogne, Plumbridge, Sask. 42-7

SELLING—20 HEAD HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers, grades and pure-breds, freshest August first to Nov.; also two-yearling bulls. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38c

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN HEIFERS, TWO years old, bred May last to Gallant Sailor. Two-year bull and early calves. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man. 41-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
Eight Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE (continued)

GALLOWAY CATTLE. BEST RUSTLERS IN the world. Stock all ages, both sexes. Some specially fine yearling bulls. Terms to responsible parties. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 42-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL (RED) 18 months old. A dandy bull. Guaranteed a good stock bull. Price \$150. Percy Neale, The Lovat Stock Farm, Lovat, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnborough, Laura, Sask. 40-9

WANTED—REGISTERED YOUNG AYRSHIRE cows to freshen about January. Write Wm. Mantel, Wapashoe, Sask. 42-2

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42-4

SELLING—ONE THREE-YEAR-OLD ABER- deen-Angus bull, weighs 1,800. W. H. Oliver, Carberry, Man. 42-3

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE REGISTERED Hereford bulls, six months old, \$125 each. James D. Kidd, Nokomis, Sask. 42-2

WANTED—SOMEONE TO WINTER A CAR load of cows and heifers at a rate per head. Jas. Sillers, Carlyle, Sask. 42-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RED POLLED BULL, age 17 months. George Gray, Box 220, Cabri, Sask. 42-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 42-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 42-4

SELLING—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, DRY CUT telephone poles. Car lots, f.o.b. your station. E. Hall, Solasqua, B.C. 42-4

SELLING—CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. B. SIM, Solasqua, B.C. 43-3

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp. Mountain Bard, twenty cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 49-tj

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 Extra good bulls, one-year old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape in good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15c

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON- dition of a few choice bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40c

BEAVERBROOK FARM—WE ARE SHORT OF winter feed and will sell high class registered Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Duroc-Jerseys at farmers' prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. O'Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 38-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, roan, four years old, weight 1,900. A sure and good stock getter. Two Yorkshire boars, five months old. Write Horace Forbes, Greenway, Man. 41-3

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED- er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19c

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17c

REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS AND DUROC sows, reasonably sold, or exchange two choice rams. W. G. Harttry, Waskada, Man. 43-4

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES and Barred Rocks, 1919 calves, both sexes, \$100 each. Powrie Bros., Goodlands, Man. 42-3

SHORTHORN BULLS—CHOICE SCOTCH breeding. Suffolk ewes and lambs. Johnson McLean, Sask. 43-3

C. J. L. Field Sells Herefords

C. J. L. Field and Sons, of Moosomin, Sask., had some young Hereford cattle to sell. Like hundreds of other Guide readers they knew the value of ads. in The Farmers' Market Place. Their advertising is reproduced below. Read what Mr. Field said on his results:—

He ran this Ad:—

HEREFORD CATTLE—FOR SALE, young bulls, also a few yearling and two-year-old heifers, and a few cows in calf to Ronald Fairfax, 21511: C. J. L. Field and Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 47-6

35 words six times, at seven cents a word, cost \$14.70.

He got these results:—

Jan. 8, 1919.
Your paper beats them all for results.—
Signed, C. J. L. Field.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

J. A. England, Gladmar, Sask.

Red Polled, says Feb. 1-19.—I received many enquiries.

T. G. Corneil, Willows, Sask.

Shorthorns, says Feb. 13-19.—I have disposed of all my Shorthorn offerings.

D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

Holsteins, says April 8-19.—Discontinue my ad. Have sold all Holsteins I can spare at present. The Guide is a sure aid to sales.

Rev. T. Ferrier, Brandon, Man.

Angus, says May 8-19.—I derived benefit from my advertising in March.

E. and W. Darnborough, Laura, Sask.

Red Polled, says Aug. 1-10.—Discontinue my ad. All sold out at present.

There are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

First—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. Secondly—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. Thirdly—The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It for Them We Can Do It for You

Send an Ad. in Today and Try It

The rate is economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

\$1,500 DOWN SECURES 108 ACRES, THREE horses and nine cows, three heifers, bull, hogs, chickens, wagons, buggy, plows, cultivators, harrows, disc, mowing machine, rake, grain drill, harness, long list tools; 150 bushels oats, large quantity hay, corn, potatoes; near R.R. town, electric cars, high school, few steps milk station, 10 miles world-famous resort, 12 miles large city. 60 acres in high cultivation fields, wire-fenced 20-cow pasture, home-use wood, 200 apple trees, 40 pears, 24 cherries, abundance other fruit, berries. 12-room house, good condition, running water, air pressure system; good painted barns, stable, granary, corn, smoke, ice, poultry houses. Retiring owner sacrifices all, \$5,500, only \$1,500 down needed. Details, page 32, New Fall Catalog Farm Bargains, Maine to Florida and West to Nebraska. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G. Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—SPLENDID SQUARE section; good house with furnace and out-buildings; fenced and cross-fenced; water, telephone, good roads; very choice land. Little clear. American and Canadian neighbors; large summer-fallow. Two miles to town, church and school; 15 miles to Weyburn. This has been a money maker; has never been rented. Owner has no children and wants to retire. Price only \$45 acre, \$3,000 cash, balance easy terms. Don't delay. This advt. will appear but once. Aleck Connor, Royal Hotel, Weyburn, Sask.

HALF SECTION FOR SALE—LOCATED 13 miles from Moose Jaw, Sask., four and a half miles from Drinkwater, Sask., on Soo Line C.P.R., in centre of best farming district in Canada; one mile from school. 1919 yield, oats, 40 bushels per acre; wheat, 18 bushels per acre; Price, \$60 per acre, \$4,000 cash, balance half crop, 7 per cent. interest. Buildings fair. 240 acres broken, 80 acres fenced. Abundant water. Situated on bank of river. Very attractive buy. Owner leaving to ranch in Alberta. Apply C. W. Larsen, Drinkwater, Sask. 41-4

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$300 to \$350 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 41

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO- date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Clonville. 41c

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE—MR. A. H. Quant, who is retiring from farming, will sell on October 30th, 1919, seven miles south-west of Churchbridge, Sask., 72 head of cattle, consisting of 28 registered Red Polled, balance grades; 19 horses, farm implements and household furniture. 43-2

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER SECTION farm for mixed farming, 180 acres cultivated, all fenced, good buildings, wood and water; close to school; six miles Watrous. Box 57, Watrous, Sask. 42-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 40-8

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-3

SELLING—FARMS, MUNSON DISTRICT. This year's wheat crop averaged over 30 bushels acre. Crop failure never known. L. Jackson Company, Munson, Alberta. 42-4

WANTED—MAN WITH \$3,000 TO PURCHASE half-section farm adjoining town. Full particulars from Box 62, Radville, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, \$43 ACRE; \$2,000 cash. Terms to suit. Equipment if desired. Jas. Mooney, Mazenod, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—FARM, HALF-SECTION, GOOD condition, all fenced, two miles from town, \$31 acre. A. Cloutier, Ardill, Sask. 41-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NUM- ber of farm lands for sale or rent. Hughes & Company, Brandon, Man. 41-3

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property write me. John J. Black, 47 St. Chippewa Falls, Wis. 42-2

FOR SALE—60-ACRE RANCH, 25 CATTLE, 75 hogs. M. B. Williams, Trail, B.C. 42-4

CHAPIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID, Boston. 42-2

DOGS

FOR SALE—ONE FULL-GROWN LITTER, 12 months old. Trained to catch, this fall. Guaranteed to have the speed. Three-quarter Greyhound and one-quarter Russian. Order now. Ralph Stueck, Macrorie, Sask. 42-3

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED RUSSIAN, fast and excellent killer, \$65; one well-bred stag, extra fast and good killer, \$75; three cross-bred, eight months, ready for training, \$30 each. Box 26, Tate, Sask. 42-2

STAGHOUND PUPS, BRED FROM EXCEL- lent killers, \$5.00 each. Trained Wolfhound bitch, two years, \$25 cash with order. James Dunington, Castor, Alta. 41-3

FOR QUICK SALE—REGISTERED RUSSIAN Wolfhound pups, two months old, \$10 each. Parents good catchers and killers. One stag, male, killer, \$40. Box 114, Viscount, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, GOOD working stock; males \$6.00, females \$4.00. Geo. Grant, Wild Rose Farm, Storthoaks, Sask. 40-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AIREDALE DOG, three-years old, good watch dog, \$50. K. A. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—20 WOLFHOUNDS. C. W. MUR- ray, Rokeby, Sask. 42-3

SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, shearlings and lambs; sired by (imported) buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and a few five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 39-8

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAMS, YEARLINGS \$40 to \$50. Heavy boned, well covered; from imported sires and dams. Ram lambs \$25 to clear. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Maple Creek Station, Sask. 36-6

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

FOR SALE—OXFORD RAMS, ONE SHEARLING; prize winner at Regina Fair, \$100. One two-shear, Henry Arkell breeding, \$80. Grade ewes, one, two and three shear, \$17 and \$20 each. W. D. Bruce, Glenavon, Sask. 42-3

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN TWO-SHEAR ram—Bred from imported prize-winning stock by Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, Ontario. For particulars, S. Aikenhead, Hartney, Man. 40-4

FOR SALE—100 WELL BRED SHROPSHIRE ewe lambs, \$15; 200 good breeding ewes, \$20; some pure bred in both lots; clip averaged nine lbs. W. & Edw. Pfimmer, Myrtle, Man. 38-4

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE, 30 EWES, ONE to five years, \$25 to \$30 each; eight only shearling rams, \$25 to \$30. A. S. Storm, Glenboro, Man. 42-3

FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES, good type, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid foundation stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-1

FOR SALE—100 WELL-BRED OXFORD DOWN ewes from one to four years old; also five choice ram lambs and two registered Oxford Down shearlings. C. L. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 42-2

PEERLESS MEDICATED SHEEP LICK, MAKES healthy sheep, removes worms, helps drive away ticks and lice, \$10 per 100 lbs. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-1

SELLING—300 BLACKFACE EWES, \$14 EACH. 300 lambs, \$8.50 each. 10 pure-bred Shropshire rams, \$35 each. George King, Cochrane, Alta. 43-2

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS—McEwen strain, shearlings \$35.00. 100 grade ewes, first class condition, \$13.50. G. P. Burns, Brackfalds, Alberta. 43-2

GOOD BREEDING EWES—FROM \$10 TO \$15 per head. Also 75 pure-bred Oxford and Shropshire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 43-10

PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, ONE TWO-YEAR old, 3 lambs, several grades. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Manitoba. 41-4

FOR SALE—LEICESTER SHEEP, RAMS AND ewes. Ewes bred to ram twice champion at Brandon. Geo. E. V. Smith, Crystal City, Man. 42-3

FOR SALE—PEN PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE ram lambs. Price \$25 each. A. D. Smith, Gunton, Man. 42-2

FOR SALE—LEICESTER RAMS, THE KIND for wool and mutton. Pedigree, furnished. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 43-2

SELLING—ONE TWO-SHEAR PEDIGREED Oxford ram. Price \$40. David Ashworth, Rocanville, Sask. 43-2

100 CHOICE SHEARLING BREEDING EWES, \$16.50 each. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38-6

HAY AND FEED

FOR SALE—BEING LOCATED IN EDMON- ton we have large quantities of hay offered from all parts of the north. Kindly get in touch with us. Let us know what you require and we will give you firm offers by wire or by letter. J. J. Murray & Co., Edmonton, Alta. 41-3

WANTED—GOOD UPLAND PRAIRIE HAY; also Green oat hay. Car lots. Quote price, baled. Reference Union Bank. Patterson-Hell Hay Company, Lethbridge, Alberta. 42-3

HAY AND GREEN FEED FOR SALE—PRICES right; quality guaranteed. Free freight to dry districts. Write or wire. Christie-Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 42-1

CHOICE UPLAND HAY, FREE OF BUSH OR needles, the kind you want. Write for samples and prices, delivered. Tucker Bros., Social Plains, Alta. 43-2

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF EMMER OR Spelts for feeding purposes. Send sample and prices to Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-1

FOR SALE—BALED OUT SHEAVES, CUT, well cured, 30 to 50% plump oats. J. S. Palmer, Arland, Sask. 42-2

WANTED—HAY AND GREEN OAT BUNDLES. Give grade and quantity and price in first letter. The E. B. Tainter Coy. Ltd., Taber, Alta. 42-2

WANTED—ONE CAR OF BALED OAT bundles, also one car of green oat straw. State lowest price. David Nicholls, Travers, Alta.

FOR SALE—BALED STRAW, WHEAT, \$7.50; oat, \$9.50. J. Wookley, Guernsey, Sask. 42-2

WANTED—A CAR OF FEED OATS OR OATS and barley. A. C. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 43-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

STAPLES & FERGUSON—LIVESTOCK COM- mission Dealers, room 24 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. Write us for our weekly market letter. Phone Main 0602.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—I HAVE A NICE LOT OF YOUNG Pearl Guinea fowls at \$5.00 per pair. Mammoth Bronze gobblers, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; large Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Pekin ducks, \$3.00; Barred Rock cockerels, Thompson's and Holterman's strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Young hen Canaries, \$2.00 each. Rufus Red Belgian hares from pedigree stock, \$3.00. English Flying Homers, \$1.50 pair. H. Lee, Shaw Farm, Springdale, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—LARGE, vigorous, pure-bred, farm-raised trios, one tom and two hens, \$20; White Leghorn, Ferris strain, \$6.00 pair; Rhode Island Reds, \$6.00 pair. For immediate delivery. Mrs. J. W. Fleming, RR. 5, Brandon. 42-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEES—PROLIFIC layers. Ganders, \$8.00; geese, \$6.00. Trio, \$18. Few Barred Rock roosters, splendid laying strain, \$5.00 each. Balmossie Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask. 43-2

SELECTED UTILITY REDS—COCKERELS, both combs, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$7.00. Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Shoemaker strain; from exhibition winners. \$2.50, \$4.00, \$5.00. Mina Sonstelle, Duval, Sask. 43-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds—Disposing of entire flock choice birds; good color; all from prize stock. Cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$1.50. Prices of yearling hens on application. I. G. Crossley, Saltcoats, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dote—Cockerels. Average weight six pounds. \$2.25 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 43-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEES— Males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00, and choice Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. C. F. Brewer, box 248, Dauphin, Man. 43-3

WIMER'S BEAUTIES, LIGHT BRAHMAS— Hens, \$3.00; cockerels, \$2.50. Three hens and one cock, \$11.00. Fred. Wimer, box 199, Canora, Sask. 43-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els, early hatched, \$2.00 each. Bourbon Red turkeys, either sex, \$5.00 each for October. Frank Harman, Beisevain, Man. 40-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each; Bourbon Red turkeys, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 42-4

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$6.00 and \$7.00. All of prize stock. L. Cockriell, box 53, Holmfild, Man. 43-2

MUSCOVY DUCKS—THE KIND THAT LAY well and make no noise. Drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.00. Mrs. G. M. Higginson, Tugate, Sask. 42-3

PURE-BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels, \$3.00. Both combs. Earl Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask. 41-4

FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 41-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS—Pullets and cockerels, April-May hatched. \$1.75 each. Jas. Sparkes, Ridgeville, Manitoba. 40-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Toms, \$5.50; hens, \$4.00. E. W. Fenton, Venn, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND RED HENS—1918 HATCH. Good layers; in good condition. \$16 per dozen. W. H. Tuckie, Theresa, Sask.

BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$6; TURKEY HENS, \$4. S. L. Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. H. Boyle, Grandora, Sask.

FOR SALE—SHEPARD STRAIN WHITE Pekin Drakes, \$3.50 each. Homer pigeons, 25c each. Bob Carter, Assiniboia, Sask.

EARLY FALL SALES—BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. D. Ebbars, Sturgeon Valley, Sask. 41-3

PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCKER- els, both combs, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgeville, Man. 41-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WELL MARKED, early hatched cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50 each. M. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 42-2

DE-PEN-DON ROUF CURE, GUARANTEED OR money refunded; 60c. post paid. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-1

PRIZE-WINNERS—BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; Buff Orpington cockerels \$3.00. Mrs. Hulbert, Minburn, Alta. 42-2

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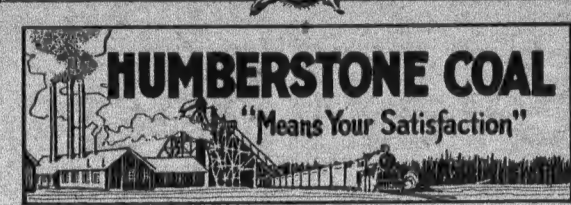
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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

resolution because he thought in view of the G.T.P. receivership and that system's obligations, that the taking over of the Grand Trunk is an imperative matter. The course being adopted, he said, was in accordance with the recommendations of the Drayton-Aeworth report which had recommended the nationalization of practically all the Canadian railways but the C.P.R. "There's no man in this House," said the ex-finance minister, "who is more sensible of the serious financial position of this country at this time, than I am. I do not in the least degree desire to minimize the importance of this question or to put forward the view that it merits only light consideration. It is an exceedingly important transaction meriting the very best deliberation that this House can give it. I submit that it is an urgent and immediate question, and that the government would have been derelict in its duty, if it had delayed bringing down this resolution to the House."

Mr. Fielding in taking issue with Sir Thomas on the question of urgency, said that thousands of people in Canada of all shades of political opinion, were asking why the government in the closing days of a special session called for another purpose to stampede the House into the adoption of one of the most important measures that has ever been submitted to the Canadian parliament. "Even if this scheme of purchase has merit in it," he said, "I would still hold that it is utterly inadvisable to thrust it through the House of Commons under the circumstances."

Value of Stock

Criticizing the government for treating the Grand Trunk four per cent. preference stock on the same basis as the debenture stocks by having them submitted to arbitration, Mr. Fielding said:—

"A four per cent loan today, guaranteed by the government of Canada, would not be worth par, but the day is not far distant when it will be.

"I am going to assume that today, with the government guarantee, it is worth, let us say, ninety, that is a fair estimate. I do not think the ex-minister of finance will say that it is not a fair estimate that the stock, if not today, will so soon as it is known that this transaction has been consummated, be worth ninety. That is to say, there will, ere long, be an advance of forty-five points on that stock, and that advance of forty-five points will mean that some one has made in that transaction a profit of \$27,500,000 which the people of Canada and no one else, will pay. I say that that is not good business. I say it is unsound finance, it is bad management which will put money into the hands of the stockholders of the Grand Trunk. It is going to put millions into the hands of some one at present unknown, who, apparently, somewhere got the tip and has been acquiring stock in the London money market. If any hon. minister of the government or any member of the House can say that it is a fair business transaction to take a thing worth 45 cents and by a stroke of the pen convert it into a value of 90 cents and make us pay the difference,

then all I can say is that my conceptions of sound finance are entirely mistaken."

Replying to Mr. Fielding's claim that millions would be made by some people out of the transaction, Hon. Arthur Meighen remarked: "The hon. member talks about stock jobbing and says there is going to be a great fortune made out of the stocks of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. He says he predicts that the stock, which is now 40, although it was quoted in Montreal yesterday at all events, at 55, will go to 90, and it will go to 90 in time, he says, by reason of the impression produced by the government's guarantee, and he says that certainly there will be great money made by somebody who has acquired these stocks. Well, the stock may go to 90 but it will not go 90 by reason of the government's guarantee, under normal conditions it would be over 90 at any time. It was over 90 many a time. Before the war took place it was over 100. It was over 110; it went up three points at the time of the transaction of the government in 1903; other stocks went up far more. I have here a table furnished me by the Grand Trunk Company as to what happened to the stock in 1903. The first preference stock rose from 112 in 1902 to 115 in 1903. It would not rise so much unless it was considered safe in any event. The second preference stock rose from 98½ in 1902 to 103½ in 1903. The third preference stock rose from 47½ in 1902 to 55½ in 1903. The common stock rose from 16½ to 22½, or an increase of over 30 per cent. That was the effect of the hon. gentleman's transaction, but I would be sorry to look back and think there was any member, even of the Conservative opposition at that time, who would stand up in parliament and suggest that because of an inevitable advance in stock owing to a government transaction there was corruption over in London, or any wrong doing going on."

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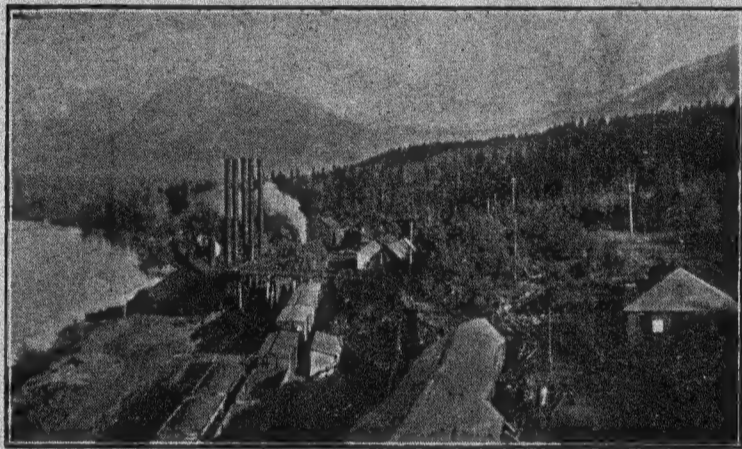
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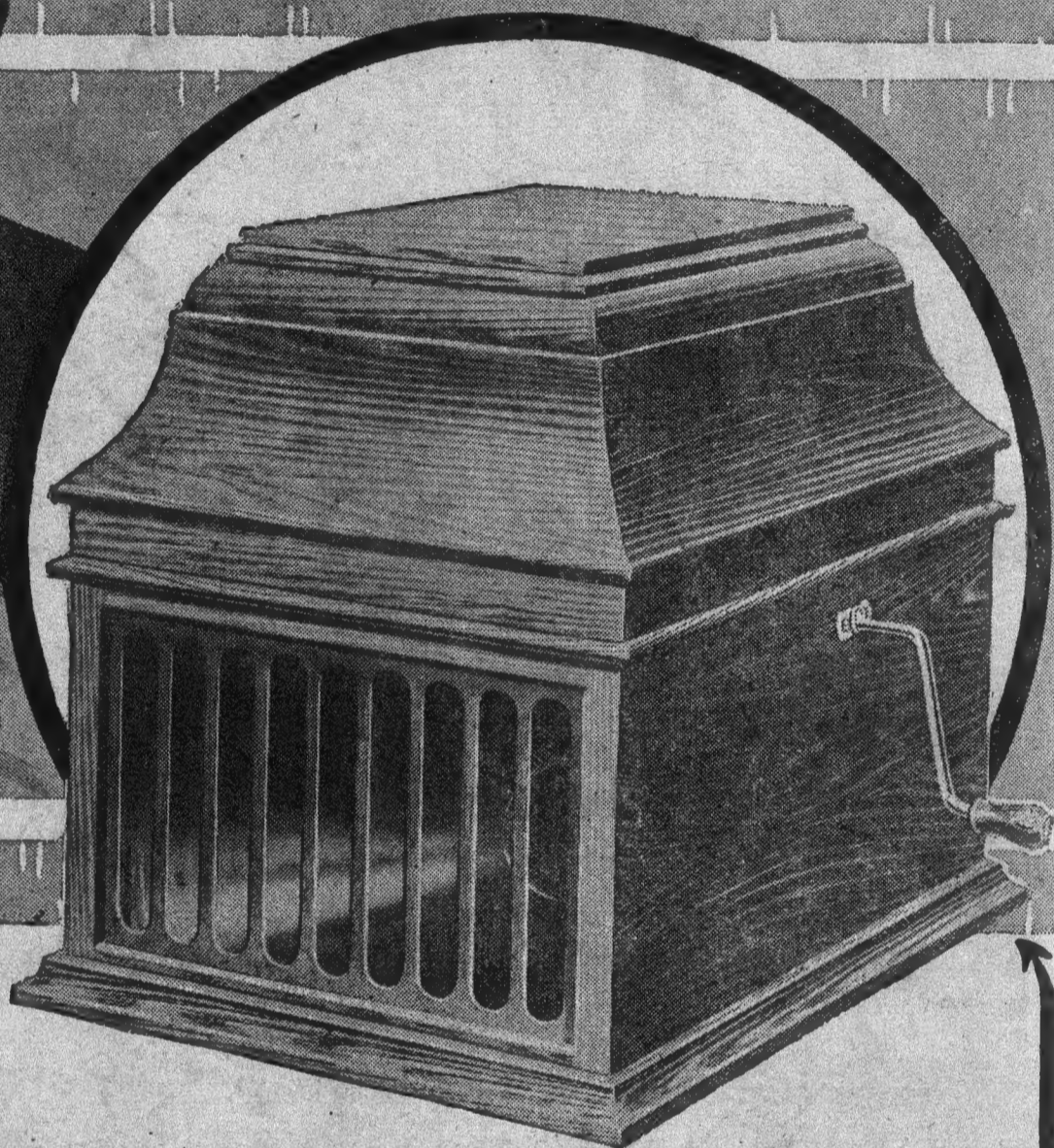
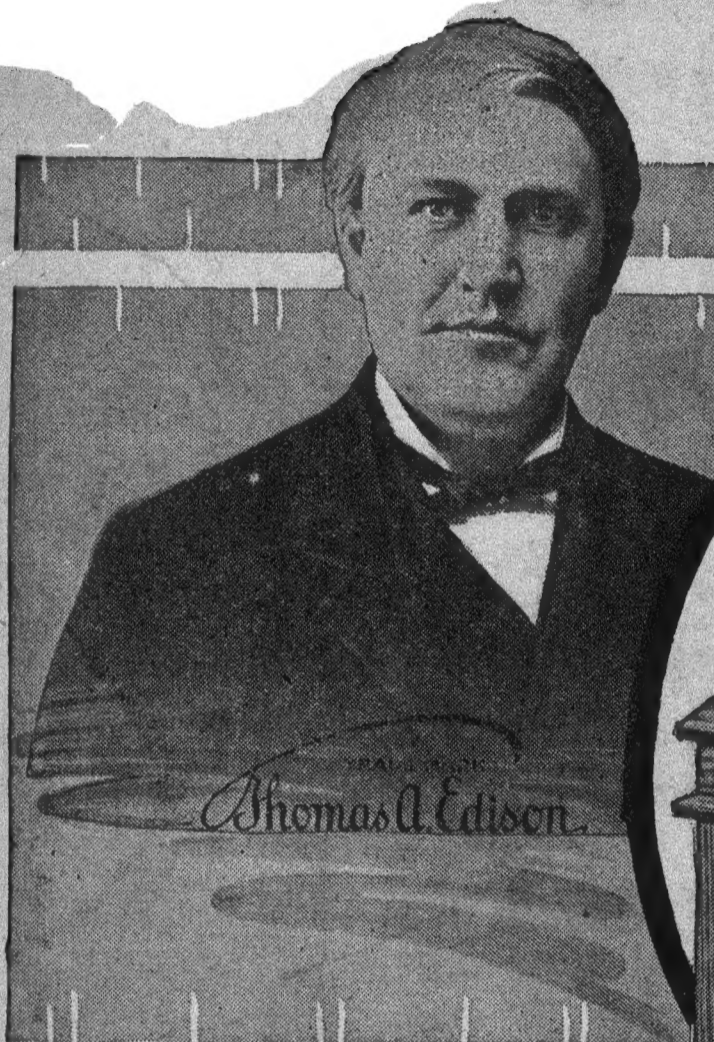


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